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U.S. BANKERS COOL TO WAR DEBT DEBATE

Any New Lead Looking to Revision, They Say, Must Come Out of Europe

DISCOUNT REPORTS OF ANY DISCUSSION

Only Possible Basis for New Deal Said to Be Franco-German Understanding

By H. B. ELLISTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Comments from Europe on recent statements by well-known Americans advocating revision of war debts seem to be founded on the feeling that a movement is growing in the United States to initiate a conference out of which may emerge new settlements.

If the conclusions I have formed from a canvass of the banking community are at all representative, such a view is untenable. I find the verdict is that any new lead would have to come from Europe. A Franco-German understanding over new terms for reparations is said to be the only possible basis for any eventual reshuffle of the problem of debts and reparations as a whole.

Under the Young plan, German reparations were tied up as closely as possible to the war debts payable to Washington. Two-thirds of the amount chargeable against Germany are called "outpayments," because they correspond to the amount which Germany's creditors require to meet their war debt payments to the United States. These two-thirds are also called the "political" part of the German liability, meaning that they are not a permanent charge on Germany, but are liable to change in the event that the United States remits any part of the war debts. The Young plan provides that a pro rata remission shall be passed on to Germany.

The main war debt settlements signed by the United States afford the privilege to the debtors to waive payment of principal on giving three months' notice. This privilege, if availed of, would affect only about a fourth of the total yearly remittances to Washington, as the bulk is payable on account of interest, to which no such privilege attaches.

Thus there would be a gap between the amount on which Germany is likely to suspend payment and the amount on which America's debtors may suspend payment. This would be a serious handicap to at least one nation, namely, Great Britain, which at present receives no more from Germany and its own debtors than is

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Bread, Meat, Milk Too Costly, Kansas Senator Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—Bread prices throughout the country, in the opinion of Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, chairman of a senatorial subcommittee investigating current food costs, are too high and this charge he asserted is also applicable to meat and milk costs.

Mr. Capper declared that he based his views on facts brought out by his committee's inquiry.

The subcommittee probably will make a report to the Senate Agriculture Committee next week, in the hope of having the committee report to the Senate before adjournment.

The discussion of meat prices brought forth testimony to the effect that retail prices of beef have gone up during the last 11 years, while the wholesale prices have declined, but the data presented also showed that there has been a decline in both wholesale and retail meat prices in the last two years.

Declaring the producers are getting a smaller percentage of the consumer's dollar than in past years, F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American Livestock Association said:

"While it is true that the cost of doing business increased in all lines during the last 10 years, it is likewise true that the cost of selling meat seems to have increased out of proportion to that of most every other commodity. We believe that this is due largely to an unsettled condition in the meat industry."

William W. Woods, president of the Institute of American Packers, testified wholesale meat prices have declined sharply during the past year. He added that packers' profits for the last seven years have averaged only 1.7 per cent on their sales.

Washington's Birthday

February 22, coming on Sunday, the holiday is to be observed Monday, when all editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be omitted.

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London Bars Horses From Famous Street

By The Associated Press

London, Feb. 21

FOR the first time in the history of London, horse traffic is to be forbidden on one of the city's principal streets.

The Ministry of Transport today announced an experimental scheme operative during the coming spring by which Oxford Street, one of the great east-and-west thoroughfares, will be closed daily to all slow-moving traffic, including horse-drawn vehicles, between noon and 7 p. m. The regulations also forbid vehicles standing and turning. If successful the scheme may be extended.

Hoover Board Evidence Goes to the Senate

Much of Testimony Turned Over by Mr. Wickersham Is Confidential

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—The so-called Dennison-Sawyer report, on which the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement based its recommendation that Congress increase dry agent personnel 60 per cent and dry investigators and special agents 100 per cent, was transmitted to the Senate late yesterday by George W. Wickersham, chairman of the commission, with 41 other documents, many of them marked "confidential."

With the documents went a statement from Mr. Wickersham in which he made evident that he had followed the Tydings resolution to the letter in offering the documentary material on which the commission based its report.

Heading the list was the report prepared by Henry S. Dennison, Massachusetts paper tag manufacturer, and Albert E. Sawyer, commission investigator, in 24 volumes. The material was not at once made available, but will be dealt with, it is presumed, in the discretion of the Senate.

Much Testimony Confidential

Mr. Wickersham's letter of transmittal said in part:

"Much of the testimony and many statements given to the commission and evidence laid before it were received as confidential and therefore fall within the exceptions engrossed in the resolution so that necessarily the memoranda, documents and statements transmitted contain but a part of the material which the commission took into consideration in the preparation of its report. Attention is invited to the enumeration on Pages 1-3 of the report (House Document 722) concerning this material and the statement on Page 3.

"Members of the commission have also interviewed well-informed persons in substantially every part of the country and have availed themselves of their personal observation and experience.

"It is assumed that the two volumes of testimony taken before the Senate in 1926 and the three volumes of testimony taken before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives in 1930 are in the hands of members of both bodies.

"The commission also has in its possession copies of very voluminous minutes of hearings before the Royal Licensing Commission (England and Wales) in 1930 and 1931; also a large number of pamphlets of various kinds which it is assumed are not called for by the resolution referred to. They will be transmitted if requested.

"Many books were also consulted taken from the Congressional Library

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Striking Workers Shut Down Power

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 21 (AP)—Striking employees of American Woolen Company mills today invaded the Wood and Washington mills exhorting operators to quit their posts. Motors and machines were shut off by the strikers and to prevent further activities, the mill agents ordered work suspended until next Tuesday.

About 8000 employees are affected by the suspension order. The number of strikers was estimated at about 400, all of them combers, who objected to an increase in the amount of work to be done by each.

Squads of policemen were sent to the mills after the strikers had gained entry. By the time they arrived, however, strikers and other employees had left the mills. The officers then patrolled the streets, keeping the crowds moving.

The strike began early in the week when notices were posted that thereafter two combers would be expected to operate nine machines. When the employees struck, they demanded not only restoration of the original work schedule, but provision for time and a half pay for overtime.

Mayflower, Presidents' Yacht, to Be Scrapped

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—The historic yacht Mayflower, for years the pleasure craft of Presidents, is to be scrapped.

This was announced yesterday by Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, who said the decision was reached on account of the recent damage to the vessel when it caught fire and sank at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

A survey by a naval board estimated repair would cost approximately $210,000. Four unsuccessful efforts were made to sell the vessel.

EDUCATORS HOPE TO EXTEND WORK AT LOWER COSTS

N. E. A. Department of Superintendence Faces Call for Tax Cuts

By MARJORIE SHULER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 21—How to increase educational opportunity despite present and threatened reductions in school appropriations is the problem facing delegates to the sixty-first annual convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association. The meeting is expected to bring 10,000 visitors to Detroit and the policies which they discuss affect the educational welfare of 27,000,000 American children.

Cuts in administrative appropriations, curtailment of building programs and teacher unemployment are the topics for discussion among the groups of educators wherever they congregate in hotel lobbies, around the registration desk, or in the aisles of the exhibition at the auditorium.

No one doubts that economy must prevail in school administration for the next few years and the educators are concerned to discover how they can maintain present standards and even advance them without adding to the cost. In view of this condition the five unifying factors in American education set forth in the 1931 yearbook of the department are of considerable importance. This is the department's ninth yearbook and the second to be published by the commission on the articulation of units of American education which has been at work for the past five years.

Program of Unification

The preceding yearbook laid the foundation for the present one by urging parents and teachers to view the child's education as a continuous forward movement, not a disjointed series of unrelated accomplishments extending from elementary school to college.

The first section of this year's report deals with pupil promotion which many teachers and school administrators consider the crux of the problem of articulation. Whether the apt pupil should have an express ticket for his ride through school or should take up additional studies while he waits for his classmates to catch up with him are questions dealt with in a statement of the general theory of pupil promotion, actual case studies, and a discussion based upon a questionnaire and field studies.

To those who have conceived of adult education as a program for the under-privileged or the alien, part two of the yearbook offers a new out-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

Bill to Protect British Widows Gains Support

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 21—Miss Eleanor Rathbone's bill to prevent disinheriting widows and children, has passed its second reading in the House of Commons by 148 to 28 votes.

Though not expected to reach the statute books in its present form it has smoothed the way for further legislation upon similar lines. Viscount Astor is to introduce a measure with a corresponding intention in the House of Lords and a committee of both chambers will then examine both texts with a view to redrafting them in such shape as may prove least open to criticism.

Sir Stafford Cripps, Solicitor-General for the Government, agreed that the existing law in Scotland for the protection of families from injustice under wills had worked well. But he argued that, although the Scottish system fitted Scottish law on real property, it would not necessarily fit English law and care must be taken in endeavoring to correct injustice of one kind not to bring about even worse difficulties of another nature.

Miss Rathbone's bill as now before Parliament follows the existing Scottish law with some modifications. It provides that the surviving spouse, whether wife or husband, should be entitled to one-half value of the personal chattels; a grant out of the capital (described in the bill as a priority payment) consisting of £1000 or half the value of the estate whenever it is less; and thirdly, the income of half the net estate after the priority payment has been made if there are any surviving children of any age, or one-third of the income if there is not such a child.

In order that the income may not be more than is reasonably necessary to provide for maintenance in accordance with the station in which they have been brought up, a limit is set by the bill. In the case of the spouse, this limit is £2000 per annum, and in that of children £300 each child.

WHEAT MEN MAY LOSE FEDERAL AID

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (By U. P.)—American wheat growers were given warning yesterday by Samuel R. McKelvie of the Federal Farm Board that unless they reduce their grain acreage, the Government stabilization operations cannot be continued.

"These stabilization operations were undertaken in emergencies and have been entirely justified on that basis," Mr. McKelvie said. "The entire country has benefited from them.

An acreage reduction of at least 20 per cent was said by Mr. McKelvie to be essential to place the wheat crop on a "safe domestic basis." It is the conviction of the Federal Farm Board that the farmer in the United States cannot afford to grow wheat for export, he added, and estimated the United States wheat carryover would be at least 275,000,000 bushels on July 1.

Total Ban on Soviet Imports Within Rights, Stimson Holds

Opponents of Embargo Point to Probable Reprisal by Russians—Imposition of High Tariff Preferred by Member of House

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, knows of "no international obligations of the United States which would be violated" by a complete embargo against Soviet Russian imports, according to a letter introduced into the record of the House Ways and Means Committee, discussing the Williamson embargo bill.

A second letter, this one from Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, stated that the Treasury Department had no opinion to offer on the embargo plan, but asserted that as the bill is drawn it might prevent even shipment of Russian goods through the Panama Canal.

Arguments for a complete ban on Russian imports continued before the committee by advocates who would exclude manganese and other commodities to the value of $30,000,000 now annually entering the country. Such a ban, it was charged, would probably mean a reciprocal ban in Russia on American exports to the value of $150,000,000.

Representatives of manganese, sugar and asbestos industries argued the need of immediate action to stop all trade between the socialistic state and western capitalists.

William Williamson (R.), Representative from South Dakota, author of the bill, argued that because the United States has no diplomatic relations with Russia it cannot apply tariffs against Soviet products because of inability to learn the differences in cost of production between the two nations, as a basis for rates.

On the other hand, C. William Ramseyer (R.) of Iowa, read from a speech by John Bassett Moore contending that by signing the Kellogg Pact along with Russia the United States had inferentially extended recognition. Heartsill Ragon (D.), Arkansas, argued that a tariff would be better than an embargo, and urged a manganese tariff wall high enough to give American producers a profit, while asserting that an "embargo would be the most dangerous thing we could do." Stop Russian imports, he asserted, and American exports to Russia are simultaneously ended.

"Loss of the export trade to Russia, according to Mr. Hoover, when he was Secretary of Commerce," Mr. Ragon said, "would put 75,000 men out of work. On the same basis, barring Russian imports would give work to only 15,000 men."

Numa F. Montet (D.), Louisiana, voiced alarm over possible Russian exports of sugar, saying that Soviet exports of this commodity had already gone to India.

HOOVER FAVORS MOVE TO LIMIT NARCOTIC DRUGS

Control in Manufacturing Countries Emphasized in Plans Discussed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Limitation of the manufacture of narcotics through international agreements was indorsed by President Hoover in a message read at the closing session of the annual meeting of committees of the World Conference on Narcotic Education here yesterday.

"I deeply sympathize with the steadfast campaign of American organizations working to bring about international agreements for limiting the manufacture of narcotic drugs and to energize the police power of the several states of this Union to destroy illicit traffic in narcotics," the President's message said.

Several speakers at the meeting discussed the importance of controlling production of narcotics and proposed several measures by which it might be accomplished.

Col. D. W. MacCormack, formerly director of internal revenue for the Persian Government, drew a sharp distinction between countries which grew plants from which narcotic drugs are derived and those which manufacture such products. By controlling the 30 or 40 leading factories engaged in narcotic manufacture throughout the world, he said it would be possible to eliminate the excess manufacture of the eight leading countries within five years, but there would still remain the possibility of manufacturing these products in countries that produce the raw material.

"But if the production of raw material is reduced," he added, "the manufacturer of narcotic products can be limited to the legitimate needs of all peoples."

Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of the College of the City of New York, who presided at the afternoon session, recommended that international relations be severed "with those countries from which these goods have been smuggled, holding them responsible for the limiting of their manufacture."

Oscar R. Ewing, attorney for the licensed manufacturers of narcotic products in America, urged adoption of a plan for a stipulated supply of narcotic products presented at the last conference at Geneva. Mr. Ewing said that less than one-half of 1 per cent of the narcotics seized by federal agents was of American manufacture, and none at all had been seized abroad.

Council Confirms Fall River Board

Under suspension of the rules, the Executive Council today confirmed the Governor's appointment of one Fall River and two Boston men to compose the Fall River Finance Board which will supervise the work of restoring that city's financial stability.

The men named by Gov. Joseph B. Ely are Frank J. Donahue, chairman of the Democratic State Committee; James Jackson, former State Treasurer, and James A. Burke of Fall River, superintendent of the Sagamore Company and director of a Fall River Bank.

In the Governor's statement to the Council he said: "In naming a commission under provisions of the recent legislation to control the affairs of the city of Fall River, I am most anxious that this commission be not only capable but of one purpose—to restore the credit and prestige of one of the key cities of the Commonwealth."

Mr. Donahue was Secretary of State for two years, and has served as chairman of the Industrial Accident Board. Mr. Jackson is an investment banker, and head of the Massachusetts Chapter of the American Red Cross. Mr. Burke, the Governor pointed out, is a man without political affiliations, and has been associated with business management for years.

WATER IS USED IN CHRISTENING OF DOLLAR LINER

The President Coolidge Is Sponsored by Wife of Former Chief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 21—Water from the Coolidge farm in Plymouth, Vt., took the place of the traditional champagne when Mrs. Calvin Coolidge christened the new Dollar Line steamship President Coolidge, launched into Hampton Roads today.

The water was obtained from the Black River by Florence V. Cilley, postmistress at Plymouth, "beneath two feet of beautiful Vermont snow." It was dipped up in the vicinity of the "ole' swimmin' hole" where the boys of the neighborhood used to splash when Calvin Coolidge was a youth.

Its use carries on a custom inaugurated by the Dollar Line at the launching of the President Hoover, when water from the seven seas gathered by captains of the company's vessels filled the bottle which Mrs. Herbert Hoover hurled against the ship.

The President Coolidge, 653 feet long with a displacement of 33,800 gross tons, is a sister ship of the President Hoover, which was launched here last December, and is the second of the Dollar Line's $8,000,000 turbo-electric vessels built for the New York-Manila service. Her maiden trip is scheduled for Aug. 6.

The President Coolidge will have a passenger-carrying capacity in all classes totaling 1260 and accommodations for a crew of 300. The sea speed will be 21 knots. When finished, like many of the newest steamships, the furnishings and equipment will make the vessel seem more like a de luxe hotel than a ship.

Both new vessels will have 320 rooms for first class passengers and 140 special class rooms. The main dining room will accommodate the entire first class list at one sitting.

The main propelling machinery consists of the following units: two latest-type marine steam turbines, two alternating-current generators, directly connected with the turbines; two main propulsion motors of the synchronous induction type; one control appartus for the motors and generators, and two motor-driven exhaust fans for ventilating the main propelling motors.

Water-tight compartment doors throughout the ships will be electrically controlled from the bridge, making it possible to close all of them throughout the vessel within 15 to 30 seconds in an emergency. Electrically operated boat davits will be employed for the launching of life boats.

REVOLTS CRUSHED IN SOUTH AMERICA

By The Associated Press

Revolutionary disturbances were reported in three South American countries Feb. 20. In Peru a revolt against the provisional government of Sanchez Cerro was quickly put down after severe fighting in Callao. In Paraguay a band of insurgents was reported to have seized the town of Villa Encarnacion, later abandoning it, while at Buenos Aires, Arg., a number of army officers are being held in connection with a plot against the Uriburu Government.

The small group of armed soldiers and civilians who attempted to force an entrance into the presidential palace in Lima, Peru, were repulsed and forced to flee to the port of Callao, where government troops dispatched by President Cerro captured them after a short skirmish in which, it is reported, 60 were killed. Among these was an American, Reginald A. Scidmore, son of J. T. Scidmore of Paris, Tex., who was struck by a stray bullet.

Incomplete dispatches from Paraguay indicate that the uprising at Villa Encarnacion was one of communistic tendencies, and was purely localized. President Guggiari of Paraguay has ordered prompt military measures to put down the revolt.

SOVIET TROOPS AGAIN MASSING IN MANCHURIA

Believed on Frontier for Moral Effect in New Railway Discussion

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Feb. 21—Soviet troops are again massing on the Manchurian frontier, the American Consulate at Harbin reports.

It is not believed here that they intend to advance over the border but rather that they have been stationed there in view of the forthcoming resumption of negotiations in Moscow for settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute.

The Chinese delegate, Mo Teh Hui, who returned from Moscow last December to discuss the situation with the Nanking Government, leaves for Russia again Tuesday. It is understood he is authorized not only to discuss the railroad question, but to settle the details for a resumption of full commercial and diplomatic relations.

As regards the railroad question, Mo Teh Hui's task is to define the respective rights of the two countries in control of the line. China wants the Chinese language to be introduced on the railroad as well as the Russian, and to equalize the number of Russian and Chinese employees. Moscow demands greater security for the Soviet officials on the railroad, particularly against the attacks of Russian "whites" who fled to Manchuria after the revolution of 1917. The ranks of the "whites" have recently been augmented by some thousands of refugees who have come to Manchuria hoping to settle on the land. The reason for their leaving Russia was the increasing severity against individualist farmers.

The Chinese Eastern Railway was built across Manchuria in Tsarist days to give Russia easier access to Vladivostok and Port Arthur. Later the Soviets claimed it. In July, 1929, the Chinese arrested a number of Soviet railway officials whereupon Moscow sent an ultimatum. Not getting satisfaction, Soviet troops and airplanes invaded Manchuria.

Both countries were urged to remember their obligations under the Pact of Paris and ultimately China agreed basically to the Soviet demands. Mo Teh Hui first went to Moscow to settle details in May, 1930. No progress was made, however, till last December when he returned to Nanking for further instructions. Prospects of full agreement are now regarded as bright.

Gandhi Warns Against Abuse of Nonviolence

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 21—The tremendous hold Mahatma Gandhi has over all classes of Indians was revealed here yesterday when a throng of thousands, composed of peasants, students, town dwellers, villagers, commercial men and laborers assembled to hear him give a public speech.

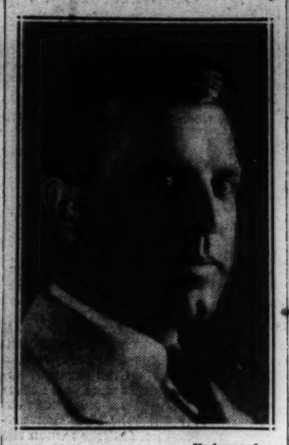
Hundreds of veiled women were present in a specially reserved area. Trees and rooftops were utilized by scores unable to enter the park where the meeting was held; these heard the address by means of what Indians call "loudish speakers."

Gandhi, making a strong plea for nonviolence in thought and deed forcefully denounced alleged excesses of Congress pickets.

In the course of his address he said he was doing all humanly possible to bring about peace so that it might not be necessary to go through further sacrifices, but added if no understanding could be reached he would have to tell the people to be prepared for further hardships.

At the same time he indicated dangers inherent in nonviolent activities saying: "If we take to excesses we shall be opening the door for self-destruction when we have swaraj," which means home rule. Regarding the foreign cloth trade he warned dealers it must stop forever for only by this means could the well-being of millions be promoted.

Hopes to Modernise Ancient Chinese City



Underwood

JACOB L. CRANE JR.

China Invites Chicago Man to Re-plan Canton

Engineer to Spend Four Months Studying How to Develop City

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 21—While the political atmosphere in China is gradually settling down, evidence of economic reconstruction progress there is indicated by the commission given Jacob L. Crane Jr., town planner and engineer of Chicago, to help replan the ancient city of Canton and to aid in developing a harbor and town site at Whampoa, which will be Canton's official seaport.

Mr. Crane leaves Chicago Feb. 24, sailing from Vancouver to China. His four-months trip also includes consultation with the official state planning commission of Soviet Russia on policies connected with state, city and rural planning.

The primary planning problem in Canton, considered China's leading city today from the standpoint of being managed, controlled and ruled entirely by Chinese, is one of congestion of population and narrow streets, the engineer stated in an interview yesterday. Situated on the Pearl River, a northern tributary of the great Si-kiang, with about 1,000,000 people, the city's density of population is approximately 100,000 to the square mile, compared with Chicago's average of 15,000 per square mile, Mr. Crane estimated.

Although a spacious boulevard occupies the site of the old city walls, destroyed in 1921, and certain main thoroughfares have been widened, the greater number of the streets are not accessible to modern wheeled traffic, Mr. Crane stated. About three-quarters of the houses in Canton, he said, front on narrow alleys that resound with the patter of scurrying feet or the warning cry of a rikisha man as he winds his way through the milling throngs.

Officials of Canton are eager to have their metropolis designed along modern American city lines, the engineer said. He pointed out, however, that Chinese traditions will doubtless affect the new plans, even though Canton claims the distinction of being the most progressive city in China.

"The new developments in Canton and also the seaport town of Whampoa are elements of the reconstruction program originated about 15 years ago by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, hero of the Chinese revolution and the 'Lenine' of contemporary China," continued Mr. Crane. "This program is being carried on by the Kuomintang or Nationalist Party and resembles somewhat the Soviet Five-Year Plan, although it pre-dated the Russian plan by several years."

In line with this program, the new plans include a harbor for deep draft vessels and a new townsite at Whampoa, which is today merely an anchorage on the Pearl River between Canton and Hong Kong. New highway and railroad connections will be established also, it is stated.

Washington Early Foresaw the Need of Educating Youth in Home Colleges

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — With what foresight George Washington visualized a United States that would be independent and nationalistic in the realm of education and culture as well as in government, is revealed by clauses in his will in which he proposed establishment of a national university.

There were, it seems, duplicate copies of the Washington will, and, while one copy reposes in the Fairfax County Court House in Virginia, the other is a prized possession of the Chicago Historical Society, whose Washington memorabilia is said to be without comparison in the middle West. Each year the collection is brought out of its place of safekeeping for Washington's Birthday, and when viewed in advance by a Monitor representative, the significance of Washington's views on education was stressed by an official of the society.

"It has always been a source of serious regret with me," George Washington said in his will, "to see the youth of these United States sent to foreign countries for the purpose of education, often before their minds were formed, or they had imbibed any ideas of the happiness of their own, contracting too frequently not only habits of disposition and extravagance, but principles unfriendly to Republican Government, and to the true and genuine liberties of mankind, which thereafter are rarely overcome."

He then spoke of his wish to see established a great national university which would transcend "local attachments and state prejudices, as far as the nature of things would or ought to admit from our national councils."

The will bears on each page the signature of George Washington. It came to the society as a part of the famous Gunther collection, which was purchased in 1921 for $150,000. This collection, containing a wide variety of Americana, was made by Charles F. Gunther, Chicago candy-maker.

Equally treasured is the black velvet costume worn by Washington on the occasion of his second inauguration, the desk which he used while he made his headquarters at Craigie House in Cambridge, Mass., and one of his hand-embroidered grosgrain silk waistcoats.

A coin scale used at Mt. Vernon, a dinner bell which called the first President to table, several dishes used at the family board, some pewter, and a marble and gold clock sent to the Potomac estate by Frederick the Great, are also in the exhibit.

Martha Washington left behind many trinkets which are equally treasured. There are, for instance, her sewing box and her needle case, undoubtedly called into use many times to occupy impatient fingers when the General was far away in the service of his country.

300,000 EXTRA MEN SPEED UP CONSTRUCTION

$200,000,000 Program Planned Definitely in Region of Los Angeles

GOVERNMENT LEADS IN RUSHING OF WORK

Administration Employment Bill Substitute Is Approved by Committee

Government building projects have put 300,000 more men to work than would be employed normally in this line. Construction work stands out in all sections as an important factor in increasing employment and aiding business recovery.

More than $500,000,000 will be spent by the Government in building just as soon as possible. The Los Angeles area has a definite program involving expenditure of $200,000,000 for the year.

Meanwhile the Administration bill for a national system of employment agencies, pushed as a substitute for the Wagner bill which advocates coordination of federal and state agencies, is approved by the House Judiciary Committee.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—The Federal Government, leading the nation in the theory that construction is the first step in an economic revival, has put to work on such projects 300,000 men more than are normally employed.

President Hoover made it known yesterday that compared with the 150,000 men employed in building government structures, federal roads and river and harbor projects before the depression, 450,000 are now at work.

It is significant, the President added, that the emergency appropriations granted by Congress to relieve the economic situation have all been made immediately available. While it cannot all be spent at once, a total of more than $500,000,000 can be expended in Government building just as rapidly as possible, he stated.

The President's Emergency Committee for Employment, through its chairman, Col. Arthur Woods, has stated that it considers construction of all kinds the most advantageous way for a nation to pull itself out of a depression.

Almost any other type of production, Colonel Woods points out, increases the supply of commodities in fields where an oversupply already exists and is causing the depressed condition. Production in the building industry, however, sets the wheels of business in motion and at the same time leaves behind permanent improvements that protect the welfare of the nation. This is the reason why the committee has stressed its "Spruce-up-the-Home" campaign, it is pointed out.

The importance of construction at this time was also emphasized by Alfred E. Smith, formerly Governor of New York in a radio address last night under auspices of the committee.

"When you build a house you set in motion many thousands of wheels in every direction," he said. "Not alone the men who are employed in tearing down the old house or even those who participate in all the varied lines of construction that it takes to put up new buildings receive employment; but in every direction factories are set in motion to supply materials; all the conditions which are needed from bricks to mortar to plumbing fixtures and hardware, to say nothing of paint and lumber and transportation facilities which are stimulated to distribute them."

Mr. Smith made a plea for the construction of cooperative tenement areas. "If any unemployment committee will buy an area occupied by old tenement houses, tear them down and build new buildings in their places, that will be a monument of citizenship that will never be wiped out," he declared.

From Idaho has come a report of an unusual method of giving relief to the unemployed. Starting in the town of Blackfoot, a "block mother" plan has been adopted by almost every community in the State, the President's committee has been informed. Each town is divided into sections and one mother on each street was assigned to search out all families in which there were unemployed members and take full responsibility of carrying through plans for their immediate relief.

$200,000,000 Is Planned for Construction Work in Los Angeles Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Construction work entailing expenditures of more than $200,000,000 and assuring employment for more than 20,000 men in the Los Angeles area has been planned definitely for this year, a survey made by the Chamber of Commerce shows.

This survey was undertaken in response to President Hoover's urge that efforts be made in every section of the country to speed building programs. Made under careful supervision, it includes data gathered from federal, state, county and city governments, and from various public utility corporations. Only those projects for which funds are immediately available were considered, it is reported.

"I cannot place too much stress upon the importance of hurrying this program into fruition, in view of the widespread effect it will have upon the unemployment situation," J. A. H. Kerr, president of the Chamber of Commerce, said. "It is our earnest appeal that both governmental agen-

cies and private concerns whose construction budgets have been considered in this report do everything in their power to set the work in motion."

Doak Employment Bill Favored by Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—The administration bill asking formation of a national system of employment agencies was approved quickly by the House Judiciary Committee yesterday, and will be reported to the House Monday, when it is certain to precipitate a lively controversy. The Rules Committee gave the bill a special rule to accelerate passage.

Advocates of the bill sponsored by Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, designed to effect coördination of federal and state employment agencies, are preparing to make a fight for the original measure, instead of the Administration bill presented by William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, who yesterday urged its passage in a closed hearing of the House Judiciary Committee.

Accordingly, When George S. Graham (R.), Representative of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, moves to substitute the Doak for the Wagner bill, Fiorella H. LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York, will assert the committee has no authority to make such change, and thereupon a straight-out vote is anticipated.

Despite certain differences between the rival measures, the two bills alike represent the first moves of their kind in the history of the Government to aid employment on a national scale by securing active coöperation between the national and state governments.

James Emery representing the National Manufacturers' Association is on record against establishment of the federal-state employment agency tie-up.

The Doak measure does not have the state-aid feature of the Wagner plan, and has been called the "Administration substitute." It provides for a third Assistant Secretary of Labor at a salary of $9000 a year to head a new "United States Employment Service," an enlargement of the present service. Information and statistics would be compiled and published, and establishment of free public employment offices would be authorized. Mr. Doak, in a letter to the committee, argues that his substitute measure offers a "common ground" on which advocates of the Wagner bill and other proposals can meet.

The state-aid feature of the Wagner bill, he asserts, would threaten an improper centralization of federal bureaucratic control over the states through the seductive inuence of federal aid.

Camp Maqua Girls Reunited in Boston

Delegates from New York, New Jersey and New England branches met Feb. 21 at 140 Clarendon Street, Boston, for the annual reunion of Camp Maqua of the Young Women's Christian Association.

This camp is located at Poland, Me., where several hundred girls and women are enabled each year to spend their summers in the outdoors at nominal expense. Snapshots of the camp were exhibited for the benefit of those unfamiliar with it but who might wish to go this summer.

Girls in camp dress displayed the costume worn by campers and necessary for following the trail. Demonstrations were given of the manner of overcoming obstacles in the trail path. A play, "New Lamps for Old," was staged in the library.

ATTACK ON KING ZOG FAILS IN VIENNA

VIENNA, Feb. 21 (AP)—Precautions for the safety of King Zog I of Albania were redoubled today as police investigated an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate him as he left the opera last night. The King's adjutant, Major Topolai, who received a shot intended for the King, was killed. Another Albanian court official, Mr. Lipozova, was wounded. The King himself was unhurt.

The two assassins, who gave their names as Asiz Cami and Nadk Tielezzi, were captured by chauffeurs of automobiles standing behind the royal vehicle and handed over to the police. They declared that they had acted through political motives.

BY-ELECTION WON BY CONSERVATIVE

FAREHAM, Eng., Feb. 21 (AP)—Sir Thomas Inskip, Conservative, has been elected member of Parliament for the Fareham division of Hampshire by a big majority in a by-election necessitated by the retirement of the Conservative sitting member.

He received 18,749 votes against 6312 for the Labor candidate and 3517 for the Liberal candidate.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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An International Daily Newspaper

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UNITED ACTION ON SILVER ASKED OF GOVERNMENTS

Move Is Started at Paris by Committees of Trade Chamber

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 21—Concerted action on the part of all countries to solve present world difficulties with regard both to gold and silver is urged by appropriate committees of the International Chamber of Commerce here.

The committee on international settlements recommends specific measures to facilitate international movements of capital, and the executive committee, upon the urgent request of Chinese and British representatives, is asking all the governments concerned to summon an international conference on the silver question.

The settlements committee feels that the present unequal distribution of gold throughout the world should not be considered as the cause of existing economic difficulties, but rather as the effect of general conditions for which the World War has been primarily responsible, and that when the proper economic equilibrium between nations can be established the tendency toward correcting gold distribution will automatically follow.

Free movement of capital across frontiers, the committee thinks, should be encouraged in every way possible so long as the capital is to be used for constructive purposes. It favors elimination of fiscal charges which now hamper the international flow of capital and unification of stock exchange regulations governing international transactions with a view to establishing a wider market for international securities as an effective means of settlement for international obligations. It also favors the organizing of international financial institutions of a private character in order to provide additional facilities for the extension of medium and long-term credits.

The committee, which met under the chairmanship of Prof. G. W. J. Bruins of the Nederlandsche Bank, recommended that all these questions receive full consideration at the sixth congress of the international chamber to be held at Washington in May.

The executive committee adopted a resolution calling upon all governments which hold stocks of silver or within whose territories silver is produced or which can influence price of silver through their monetary policies to undertake immediate conversations in consultation with the Government of China with a view to moderating fluctuations and maintaining silver in future on as stable a level as possible.

Senate Requests Hoover to Enter Discussions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—Without dissenting voice, the Senate called upon President Hoover, at his discretion, to enter discussions with foreign nations looking to stabilization of the price of silver.

In particular, Mr. Hoover is asked under the Pittman resolution to take such steps as he deems compatible with public interest "looking to the suspension of the policy and practice of governments of melting up or debasing silver coins and sales by governments of silver, and that he take such other and further action in the premises as he may deem necessary to eliminate the abnormal fluctuations and depresisons in the price of silver."

In a later clause, the resolution says: "The Senate further respectfully suggests that the President, if he deem it compatible with the best interests of the Government, call or obtain an international conference, or international conferences to the end that agreements or understandings may be obtained with respect to the uses and status of silver as money."

Boston Art Notes

Water-Color Paintings

The annual display of aquarelles by the Boston Society of Water-Color Painters at Vose's on Copley Square is compact with pleasant contributions. It has less variation than the current showing at the Art Club of the American Society, but the average in quality is higher. The unmistakable Bostonian stamp is there—the generous use of color, the poetic depiction of nature, the mood of detachment, the impersonality.

There is to be noted in the pictures the beneficent influence of Frank Benson, who holds the place of honor, while the younger ones who have learned to translate the beauty of landscape in his crisp, suave manner holds second place. His fishing streams, enveloped in dark shadow, are come into fashion. In Vladimir Pavlosky and Ralph Gray there is the same key as is found in Benson. But Benson surpasses with a more practiced hand, a lighter touch. Pavlosky proves more interesting as he works independently in a picture which he entitles, "Shady Village." A ramshackle old fence trailing along the landscape makes a striking pattern.

Charles Woodbury's is a softened portrayal, with smoother stroke and more even surface. Stanley Woodward holds with his customary strength to the marine subject. John Whorf's eye is omnivorous; each exhibit presents new subjects. He is fearless in depiction, his versatility makes the conquest of new problems comparatively easy. A personal sentiment combined with his technical readiness would make a significant artist out of him.

Harry Sutton Jr. shows some landscapes; Poly Nordell and Eleanor Molley, flower subjects; John Lavalle, figures which fail to convey such sensationalism as their titles may suggest. From Carroll Bill are scenic pictures of Mexico. Other exhibitors are A. Lassell Ripley, Margaret Patterson, W. Harry Smith and Marjory Very.

Walt Dehner

At the gallery of Grace Horne on Stuart Street there are to be seen water colors by an artist whose pictures are shown here for the first time. (Incidentally we are grateful to Miss Horne for offering the work of young and unknown painters. The critic has generally a feeling of expectation upon entering her place which is lacking in other of the byways of gallery trotting).

In this instance there is a début which holds considerable promise. Walt Dehner is director of the art department of the University of Porto Rico. His work reveals a freedom and experimentation which is not associated with the classroom or an academic atmosphere. He finds innumerable scenes to paint and he makes a deliberate effort to paint each in the manner best adapted to it There is not a hint of uniformity in his work. In one, light-and-shadow prevails; in another the linear idiom; sometimes the misty, impressionistic surface is preferred, while at other times volume is emphasized with rugged drawing, mild distortion and play of color.

If there is any weakness that one feels throughout, it is overenthusiasm about each idea. It is a salutary fault in an artist—abundance of spirit. Occasionally there is too much detail, too emphatic accent, too generous use of color. Experience teaches the artist to spare his strokes, to deliberate, to abstract, to suggest, to make a clearer effect. Mr. Dehner might learn from the exhibition at Vose's to conserve his energies. But the artists at Vose's might in turn profit by possessing some of his joy in painting, by his variations of mood, his fervor. We look forward to subsequent exhibitions.

Casson Galleries

There is probably no other artist in America—or Europe, for that matter—who has had as much publicity as Rockwell Kent. His importance in American art life is enigmatic. If one glances about at the display of his drawings and prints at the Casson Galleries, one admires after a fashion the craftsmanship of Mr. Kent, but his subject matter seems not stuff for popular fancy.

"Almost," "Hail and Farewell," "Foreboding," "Precipice," etc., express a philosophy of despair and futility. They are stark, lonely, downcast, those undraped titans who seem about to renounce the world. They are not mysterious or lurid or penetrating, they are theatrical, stylized, unreal. We wonder at their popularity.

Copley Gallery

Charles M. Cox is showing oils portraying scenes of Gloucester, Marblehead and points in Maine, at the Copley Gallery on Newbury Street. His taste runs to the scenic apprehended with epic grandeur. Colors are bright; designs are clear; mountains tower in huge masses. D. A.

Cuban Women Win Government Place

HAVANA, Feb. 21 (AP)—From Tuesday on, the hand that rocks the Havana cradle will help rule Havana City.

To Cuba, old-worldish but fast becoming new-worldish, that is distinctly an innovation. Cuba has long believed woman's place is in the home. It emphasizes that by barred windows and the "Ley de Señoritas," tradition providing that young women shall not appear publicly unchaperoned.

Under the new federal district law, transferring government of this city to the central authority, however, the Woman's Suffragist Party will have its representative on the yet-to-be-constituted deliberative council. It is believed a woman also will be named to the board of education.

It was believed that Señora Eulalia Miranda, prominent in women's affairs, would be named to the council, which also will have representatives of the several political parties, the Reporter's Association, the Cuban Senate and the House.

FUND AIDS CATHEDRALS

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Pilgrim Trust, founded by E. S. Harkness, the American financier, today allotted $100,000 to restoration of Lincoln Cathedral and $50,000 to St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh.

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BOSTON GARDEN

Representatives of Many Nations Touch Shoulders at Music Festival

UKRAINIAN GROUP IN INTERNATIONAL FETE
Left to Right—John Maydoney, Walter Perry, Justine Smarsh, Michael Bodnar and Joseph Charyna.

Twelve racial groups will participate in Boston's eighth International Music Festival at Symphony Hall, Monday afternoon.

Started in 1924, this festival is said to have no counterpart anywhere in the United States. Mrs. Eva Whiting White, then head of the Community Service of Boston, Inc., originated the festival. With the coöperation of the Women's Municipal League, which had a department of the foreign-born, the movement was launched at Symphony Hall.

Color for this year's festival will be supplied by the German, Italian, Ukrainian and Scottish choruses which will come in full native dress. Every group will furnish six ushers in native costume. Other nationalities represented will be: Polish, Finnish, Lithuanian, Negro, Armenian, Swedish, Norwegian and English.

A feature of Monday's entertainment will be the combined concert by a chorus of 450 voices and the 75-piece festival orchestra. This huge body will present classical selections late in the afternoon.

The aim of the movement is twofold; to conserve in each group its unique contribution to American life and to weld these groups together by helping the foreign born to appreciate each other through the art of music.

Washington's birthday was chosen by the festival for its own, in order to celebrate the American ideal which took definite national form under George Washington and was exemplified and extended by Abraham Lincoln.

Prizes are offered each year to the best groups. The first prize this year is $150. Interpretation, tone—including balance of parts—precision and pitch will determine the winning chorus. There are other prizes of $100, $75, two of $50 and a third prize of $25. In each case the money awards go to perfecting the work of the chorus and never to individuals.

Santiago Awaits Prince of Wales

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince George, left Antofagasta by airplane at 9:45 a. m. today, en route to Santiago, Chile. A special train conveyed them from La Paz, Bolivia, where a dinner and ball, given by the provisional President, Gen. Blanco Galindo, ended a one-day visit.

The party is due to arrive at about 12:30 in Copiado, where they will be guests at a Chilean "gaucho" barbecue luncheon. Admiral Eduardo Von Schroeder, Chilean Minister of Marine, welcomed them at the Chilean-Bolivian frontier. At Santiago they will be welcomed by Manuel Barros Castañon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and taken to the British Embassy. There they will meet President and Señora Ibañez at a reception during the evening.

PERU SELECTS HAGUE OFFICIALS

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 16 (By U. P.)—Representatives to the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague were appointed yesterday by the Government to succeed appointees of the Leguia Administration. The representatives are: Francisco Garcia Calderon, Minister to France; Felipe Barredo Laos, Ambassador to Argentina; Arturo Garcia Salazar, Minister to Ecuador, and Mariano Ignacio Prado Urgateche.

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Announcements
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$1,000,000,000 MORE FOR BUILDING AND LOAN IS SOUGHT

Association Parley in Chicago Wants Cash Available for Home Builder

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 21—Preparations to add $1,000,000,000 to the resources of the building and loan associations of the United States in order to make more funds available for home building were launched by leaders in this field who attended the midwinter educational conference of the American Savings, Building and Loan Institute here Feb. 20 and 21.

The institute is a research and educational agency existing in conjunction with the United States Building and Loan League, whose members now have resources of $9,000,000,000.

Instead of becoming apprehensive over a decline in the supply of money for home building—or in the demand for it, either—building and loan men are educating themselves to handle a constantly increasing proportion of the investment funds of the nation. Their optimism is based on the conviction that they have the best security that anyone could ask—the American home.

In his opening address, George L. Bliss of New York City, president of the institute, told how not only some of the best business minds of the country, but large numbers of university professors as well, were devoting more time to the study of the home-ownership problem, and to find how to make more money available for home financing.

More than 700 men throughout the country, he reported, are now engaged in special courses of study under the institute's direction, and indications are that there will be 1000 before long.

The building and loan business, according to W. F. Morrison, of the Illinois chapter of the institute, is as vital to the business structure of the nation as the savings bank and the insurance business, and eventually will assume more of the functions of the savings bank. Banks, he said, should eventually limit themselves more to financing commercial enterprises, and building and loan associations assume greater control in promotion of systematic savings and home financing.

Three factors—safety, marketability, and good returns—he said, are in favor of building and loan association investment.

In the course of a century, perhaps, the institutions which build the homes of the country will control the greater part of the country's money, was the view of James A. Devine, secretary of the Ohio Building and Loan League. Mr. Devine held that the increasing size of the country's large trusts eventually would require governmental interference and that this would drive more money into community investments.

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CHINESE PEASANT DIGS UP FORTUNE

PEIPING, China, Feb. 21 (By U. P.)—A valuable collection of antique bronze buried in the farm lands of Northern Honan was discovered by a peasant while digging an irrigation ditch recently, reports reaching here revealed.

The collection subsequently was sold for $300,000 silver, or about $60,000 United States currency at the present rate of exchange, the report said—a sum sufficient to make any Chinese peasant rich beyond his most fantastic dreams.

The find included 300 bronze relics believed to have come from a royal tomb of about 500 B. C.

Considerable secrecy surrounded the transaction through which the latest collection was sold, because the Government has passed a law prohibiting the export of ancient art treasures.

STEWART-WARNER CORPORATION

Stewart-Warner Corporation has issued its pamphlet report for 1930 which shows net profit after all charges of $1,362,276, or 97 cents a share on 1,390,596 shares of $10 par common, the same as shown in the preliminary statement. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net income of $6,652,938 was equal to $5.37 a share on 1,373,480 shares then outstanding.

Many Companies Earn Above Dividend Needs

EARNINGS statements for 1930, which have made up a large part of the financial news of the last several days, show that many companies made profits well in excess of dividend requirements.

Of the companies that have thus far reported for 1930, West & Co. has prepared a list showing 48 industrials, 10 utilities and nine railroads that more than earned their dividends.

France to Examine Russian 'Dumping'

PARIS, Feb. 20 (AP)—The French Government has decided to thoroughly examine the entire question of French trade with Russia in an effort to prevent the "dumping" of wheat and other products, Louis Rollin, Minister of Commerce, announced tonight.

He said that measures taken last October, requiring the licensing of all Russian imports, had failed to prevent a flow of cheap products into the French market and that other measures must be taken.

Technicians of the Ministry of Commerce have already begun their study of the situation.

The October decree specified grain, meat, eggs, sugar, timber, lint, glue and gelatin as products that had been "dumped" by Russian exporters in France with injury to home trade.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS IN MEXICO CONFER

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—American consular officers in Mexico, embassy officials and trade commissioners met in a general conference yesterday at the American Embassy in Mexico City, according to advices received here today.

The purpose of the conference, it was said at the State Department, is primarily "to afford closer contacts between the various diplomatic and consular officers in Mexico, to enhance their mutual relationships and thus more effectively enable them to maintain a closer coöperation and a better understanding of their mutual problems."

FASCIST ATTACK AROUSES REICH REPUBLICANS

Germans Told They Must Choose Responsibility or Dictatorship

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 21—Republicans in Germany are beginning to show increased resistance to Fascist propaganda against the democratic régime. This is revealed in several speeches made by republican-thinking statesmen the last few days and by a mass meeting held here last night in celebration of the seventh anniversary of the foundation of the republican organization under the Reich's banner, black, red and gold.

The German people must realize that democracy is tantamount to individual responsibility, while dictatorship is a move away from responsibility, Dr. Grimme, Prussian Minister of Education, the chief speaker at this meeting, declared.

In a democratic state, he continued, no orders from above can relieve the citizen from making his own decision. The German people must make up their minds whether they want to be subject to somebody else's will or citizens of a state in the construction of which they themselves take part, Dr. Grimme asserted. Germans are still engaged the battle for their political supremacy and perhaps this has now entered its final stage, he said.

On the night preceding this celebration the Fascists held a mass meeting in the same hall in which Dr. Joseph Goebbels, their Berlin leader, explained the reason for his party's antagonism to democracy. Rule of the majority under a parliamentary system of government and pursuit of party aims make true government by the people impossible, he declared.

Dr. Goebbels demanded separation of politics from business. Under a good political system business would flourish anyway, he declared. The changes which Fascists contemplate are so great, he continued, that they refrain from making any attempt merely to modify the present system but are working for its complete overthrow.

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SENATE CLEARS THE ROAD FOR ADJOURNMENT

Approves Supply Bills on Hoover's Assurance of Early Bonus Veto

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—A reëstablished Republican and Democratic rapport in the Senate today is making sweeping progress in clearing the calendar of major appropriation measures whose enactment is necessary if a special session is to be avoided.

Assured directly by the President that he will return the soldier bonus loan bill by Thursday of next week at the latest, in sufficient time for Congress to act on his veto, the Senate yesterday adopted three conference reports on supply bills which had been in dispute for weeks and cleared the way for action on two other appropriation measures.

The three supply bills given final approval and sent to the President were the $1,000,000,000 Treasury and Post Office Bill, the $500,000,000 War Department supply bill and the District of Columbia Finance Act. All had been in controversy between the two chambers for some time, and this situation was being used by proponents of a special session to their advantage.

The Treasury and Post Office bill carries $61,000,000 for public building construction which now becomes immediately available and thus will add this considerable item to President Hoover's efforts to stimulate economic conditions by increasing building activities.

Disposal of the three supply bills yesterday completes action on eight of the major appropriation bills and leaves only three still pending. One of these, the independent offices bill, has been agreed upon by the conferees and is scheduled for final approval during today's session.

The other two, the Navy Department bill and the second deficiency measure, are now before the Senate. An attempted filibuster to hold up action on the naval measure on the ground that nothing should be done until the President had made a decision on the bonus bill was speedily broken up by the definite assurance from the White House that the President would return the bill in time for Congress to pass on his veto.

David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, informed the Senate following a demand by James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, that further consideration of supply bills be held up pending receipt of the President's decision on the bonus bill, that he had been authorized by the President in a telephone conversation to announce that he would return the measure next week with his veto.

This favorable legislative situation on the essential supply bills as a result of the Senate's action yesterday is so encouraging that Republican leaders have every confidence that the danger of a special session has been dissipated.

With the supply measures out of the way, leaders are arranging for consideration of other pending issues, the Norris "lame duck" and Muscle Shoals bills and numerous other measures.

Reformatory Found to Harden in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A report on the study of a selected group of youthful offenders in Canadian penitentiaries states that out of 56 interviewed 36 had been in reform schools. This was confirmed by Frank T. Sharpe, general secretary of the Toronto Big Brother Movement, and chairman of a committee of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare.

The conclusions of this committee are that many boys are kept too long on indefinite sentences; that a permanent parole board of experts should be organized to look after them; that the board should have available all that is known in the way of character interpretation.

"Many of the inmates emerge from the reformatories more hardened than when they entered," said Mr. Sharpe. "The Government is not providing enough money for the proper carrying on of the reformatory institutions."

Chester Ferrier, superintendent of the Mimic School, thought that the Government should build an institution for the housing of the criminally inclined and the subnormal boys.

With the aid of Gen. W. S. Hughes, superintendent of penitentiaries for Canada, a list of 56 boys, who had been sentenced to penitentiary prior to their 22d year was prepared. The result came as a severe shock, even to people familiar with this problem. Of this group it was discovered that 13 were in Stony Mountain Penitentiary in Manitoba, 35 in Portsmouth Penitentiary, Kingston, while eight had either been discharged or had passed on. The ages at which these boys were committed to the penitentiary were as follows: One at 15 years, 2 at 16 years, 4 at 17 years, 6 at 18 years, 15 at 19 years, 10 at 20 years, and 11 at 21 years.

The sentences imposed on this group of boys when committed to penitentiary were: Twelve received two years, 11 received three years, seven received four years five received five years, one received six years, one received seven years, three received eight years, three received 10 years, three received 15 years and 20 lashes and two sentences uncertain. A total of 223 years and 60 lashes.

Before their commitment to a penitentiary these boys had served terms in all types of reformatories and jails, while 36 of them had been in reform school.

200,000 Rare Latin-American Documents Collected by Peruvian

WASHINGTON (By U. P.)—Possessed of more than 200,000 rare documents of Latin-American historical interest, Dr. Jorge M. Corbacho, renowned Peruvian collector, plans to share his magnificent collection with several countries of Latin America.

Nearly 250,000 items pertaining to the South American wars of independence and their great personalities have been assembled by Dr. Corbacho during the last 30 years. He has spent recent weeks in New York and Washington formulating plans for their ultimate disposition. Specimens from the collection have been on exhibit at the Library of Congress.

Heretofore, Dr. Corbacho has founded a Bolivarian museum in Lima, and now projects similar institutions in La Paz, Quito, and Panama, which he would supply liberally with rare documents relating to the life of Bolivar and the early history of the South American republics. Recently he has rejected tenders from American universities for parts of his immense collection.

For his researches in Latin-American history, Dr. Corbacho has been honored by learned societies of Spain and many American republics. He is a member of the Historical Institute of Peru; correspondent of the Royal Academy of History, of Madrid; member of the Hispanic Society of New York, and other internationally famous societies.

Asked what single item he regarded of greatest interest, Dr. Corbacho produced an old letter in the portentous handwriting of Simon Bolivar, addressed to his teacher, Don Simon Rodriguez. In this letter, the Liberator in sympathetic terms reminded the old master of the oath they had taken together on the Monte Aventino in Rome to accomplish the independence of South America.

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Born Feb. 22 or Feb. 11?

Washington himself writes of "my birthday party Feb. 11". Explanation? The change from the Julian to our present day Gregorian Calender effected 1752. This makes the true anniversary of this important event Feb. 22.

All very interesting, but even more interesting, on your own life's calender, will be the anniversaries of the day you began your "Ambition Fund" at this conservative old bank.

$1 Opens An Account

TUNE IN—7:15—WABC
Every Wednesday Evening, Sam Loyd, Pamela King and fine orchestra.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Avenue at 14th Street
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NEW YORK CITY
Resources Over 210 Millions

Chicago Gets a Park From Bottom of Lake Michigan

© Chicago Aerial Survey Co.

Lincoln Park, in North End of Chicago, Is Entirely Made Land. Black Portions Are to Be Filled In This Year.

Chicago Plans to Push Lake Back Farther and Gain 150 More Acres

$6,000,000 Project to Extend Lincoln Park Two-Thirds of a Mile—When Completed It Will Be Like Exclusive Country Club

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—In 1931 Chicago expects to push out its shoreline so as to give 150 more acres to one of its parks, and this is only one more step in a program of "making land" begun years ago.

Chicago doesn't say in Byronic language, "roll on, thou deep—" Its polite request to Lake Michigan is to "roll back and stay there."

This time it is the Lincoln Park board which is remodeling the old lake's coast line. Everybody who comes to Chicago knows what the South Park board has done in extending the downtown shore and so making Grant Park. The achievements of Lincoln Park are less easily seen.

The Lincoln Park officials, putting the finishing touches on its last 250 acres of made land, are already at work on a new project.

Park officials have $6,000,000 in bonds; they have the necessary riparian rights; and they feel certain that work will move right along, said John M. Egan, chief engineer. The new acreage, he said, will make possible the extension within a year of the present park thoroughfare two-thirds of a mile to the north, cutting out a serious bottle-neck. It will also allow the building of two new bathing beaches with bath houses.

Another 1931 item is the construction of a bathing beach to serve the more congested parts of the city. It is to be a mile long, which, in the Chicago idiom, makes it "the longest city beach in the world." Jetties have already been built off the Lake Shore Drive which edges the park and these are expected to encourage the formation of sandbars. Park employees will hasten the natural process so that the beach may be used within a year, according to Mr. Egan.

A new nine-hole golf course is soon to be opened on this manufactured land. Twenty tennis courts are already in use here. This doubles the golf and tennis resources of the park.

When the new facilities are combined with the old, Lincoln Park will offer a diversity of play opportunities that would make a country club look tame. Besides golf and tennis there is archery, roque, baseball (20 diamonds), horseshoe pitching (12 courts), pony riding at 5 cents a go, or horseback riding if one is grown-up, trap shooting, rowing, bathing, sailing, fly casting and, it might be added, dining, for a cafe with open verandas makes eating a recreation here.

COURT RELEASES FRATERNITY MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 20—The 79 fraternity men whose names were listed by the police when liquor was discovered in their fraternity houses at the University of Michigan were discharged by the court today.

The prosecuting attorney said no arrests had been made and no individual prosecution was planned. The student's names, he added, were taken merely that the prosecution of the bootlegger who had been arrested might be assured. The university does not plan to discipline individuals; however, nearly 200 fraternity men moved today from the five fraternities ordered closed until next September.

Labor to Assist Canadian National

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Plans are being formulated by which labor would be given a voice in the management and development of the Canadian National Railways system—the "peoples' railway." This will be accomplished through trades union representation on regional boards.

An unofficial recommendation was indorsed at a recent meeting of the organization's labor personnel in Montreal pledging support to Sir Henry Thornton and giving approval of his administration of the system. The same feeling was expressed here.

Departure of Sir Henry from the presidency of the railway would mean termination to plans which have been advanced for the introduction of a new policy of administration of the many departments of the railway. These plans combine features of plans in operation on the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania systems, and calls for consideration of labor in decisions affecting district operations.

CANADIAN CHARWOMAN CLEANS TO FOLK SONGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Folk music like the flowers of the desert might be found in least expected places, stated J. Murray Gibbon, head of publicity of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in an address to the Women's Canadian Club. One day he heard a woman rhythmically accompanying her cleaning of a railroad waiting room with the "Ah qui me pasers le bois" transplanted to Canada from old France.

Lullabys had done much to perpetuate old music. He referred to "Hush-a-bye-baby" and two Scottish cradle songs given by Beatrice Morson. "Three Blind Mice" was of Elizabethan date, while Francis Beaument in Shakespeare's day had mentioned "Sing a Song of Sixpence." In Chaucer's day dance songs were called carols. Many such Christmas numbers now familiar, probably had originally a dance basis.

'Diners' Paradise' Opened in Idaho

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Ida.—"Pay as you enter and eat all you want," is the plan followed by C. G. Hall of Boise in an exhibition restaurant serving hundreds of meals a day, and demonstrating his invention for instantaneous service of meals direct from kitchen to consumer.

The food passes in front of the patron at the table. He helps himself to whatever he wants, consumes it, pushes his dishes, napkin and drinking glass through a small door in the side of the tables and departs.

The table extends along the length of the room. Down the center of the table is a runway for the trays of food, that noiselessly travel their course and, on coming to the end, quietly drop to the floor top-side-up, presently to rise again at the other end to begin the circuit replenished.

Foods are served hot or cold by means of electric heating and refrigeration under the trays. Water is served by individual faucets at each seat. Used dishes are carried away by smaller belts operating similarly to the one carrying the food. Patrons reach for their food through sliding doors in a glass box traveling down the runway.

The trays include selections sufficient for five meals and one may eat as many dinners or parts of dinners as he pleases at one sitting, and still the stream of food will continue to glide in front of him. Fifty cents pays for an entire meal.

HOME BUYING LETTERS BRING $350 IN PRIZES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 20—From 2000 letters on "How I Bought My Home," the National Association of Real Estate Boards chose those of the following home owners for the six cash prizes totaling $350:

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Patee, St. Louis, Mo., $150; Mrs. Manuel Angus, Akron, O., $75; Mrs. Alfred G. Taylor, Detroit, Mich., $50; Rockwood T. Roberts, Worcest., Mass., $25; Mrs. Erna Konrad, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., $25, and Steve Adams, colored, New Orleans, La., $25. Through publication of the prize-winning letters the association hopes to encourage others to underake home owning.

Fresh Evidence Is Given Dr. Einstein in Support of His Relativity Theory

PASADENA, Calif., Feb. 20 (AP)—New proofs of Dr. Albert Einstein's theory which declares that the rays of starlight bend in passing near the sun were revealed today to the famed physicist at Mount Wilson Laboratory.

Dr. Charles E. St. John, astronomer of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, announced the receipt of findings by E. F. Freundlich, astronomer of the Potsdam Observatory in Berlin.

The communication revealed results of measurements of photographs taken by Dr. Freundlich during the last solar eclipse. The measurements are of a star nearer to the sun than any other ever photographed in an eclipse. This star was only nine light minutes or about 100,000,000 miles from the sun, in one of the recesses of the corona.

"Very long and careful measurements and readings of the eclipse plates result in satisfactory light deflections appearing most clearly in agreement with Dr. Einstein's theory of relativity," Dr. Freundlich reported. He said the process of measurement was the most accurate ever made.

"Our method of deriving the scale of photographs was the finest ever used. During the eclipse we treated all plates with a reseau, or calibrated, scale, which was photographed on the plate together with the images taken during the eclipse. Thus the positions of the stars were revealed with very great success and all that was necessary to measure was the Einstein effect.

"One star, nine minutes from the sun's limb, gave a value for deflection of 1.13 seconds. The probable value predicted was 1.20 seconds."

Dr. St. John told Dr. Einstein this was the most convincing evidence of starlight bent by the gravitational effect of the sun ever disclosed.

Dr. Einstein's astronomical lesson today was given by Frederick H. Sears, assistant director of Mount Wilson Observatory. Mr. Sears is taking a census of the stars in the Milky Way.

"The unaided eye," Mr. Sears revealed, "sees about 6000 stars in the whole sky. For the limit reached by the 100-inch telescope of Mount Wilson, the largest in the world, the total is about 1,500,000,000 stars."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Anna E. Reese, Westfield, N. J.
Robert V. Fitch, Ravenswood, Ind.
C. F. Fitch, Ravenswood, Ind.
Mrs. Irvin H. Burkart, Collingswood, N. J.
Irvin H. Burkart, Collingswood, N. J.
Miss M. I. M. Walker, Nanaimo, B. C., Canada.
Herman A. Tschanz, Albany, N. Y.
Hassar B. Kholdi, Jerusalem, Palestine.
Col. Robert L. Collins, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. Robert L. Collins, Brookline, Mass.

PRINCE REJECTS FORD'S FLUTE OFFER

POTSDAM, Ger., Feb. 21 (AP)—"Even Henry Ford, with all his riches, can't acquire Frederick the Great's flute," Prince Friedrich Leopold Jr. said today in discusing the withdrawal of the flute from an auction sale of family heirlooms. "Mr. Ford made a famulous offer, the size of which I decline to divulge. But so long as my father and I live the flute won't be sold. Our decision to withdraw it from the auction sale stands."

Mittag Zeitung today said that Mr. Ford's offer for the flute was 250,000 marks ($62,500). The Metropolitan Opera Company was said to have offered $20,000. An American newspaper publisher, believed to be William Randolph Hearst, and an American banker also made offers.

CHESAPEAKE CORPORATION

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 21—Chesapeake Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 a net of $6,257,927, after interest and expenses, equal to $3.47 a share on 1,799,748 shares, compared with $4,700,060, or $2.61 a share, in 1929.

AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 HOURS—

Paris invites you to the grandest entertainment ever devised—the International Colonial and Overseas Exposition, May through October, 1931 . . . the seven wonders of the world, and seventy times seven more, with the strange peoples of every tiny corner of the earth . . . for full information, inquire of any French Line agency, any tourist agent or travel bureau, or write American Committee, 4 East 52nd St., New York City.

Buy tree-ripened fruit
ORANGES GRAPEFRUIT
45 Oranges $1.75; 90, $3.50; 200, $7
16 Grapefruit $1.75; 32, $3.50; 64, $7
Prices include express delivery east Mississippi River. Checks or Money Order with order.
MARSHALL F.
SCHOENTHALER
WINTER HAVEN, FLA.

GO—OVER "THE LONGEST GANGPLANK IN THE WORLD" to The International Colonial and Overseas Exposition

SPEED—COMFORT—ATMOSPHERE—AND A CUISINE THAT IS A CONTINUAL DELIGHT await those who choose any of the charming "bits of France afloat" that constitute the French Line fleet.

French Line

Local Agent: 421 Boylston Street, Boston

STRUTWEAR HOSIERY
By the Peacock You Shall Know It
Styles for Men, Women and Children.
STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Youthful smiles!

WHAT CHARM there is to a smile that reveals gleaming teeth. Such beauty deserves the best care. The teeth should be cleaned thoroughly—not only the surface but the tiny crevices that elude the toothbrush.

You can depend on Squibb's Dental Cream for *thorough* cleanliness. First it cleans the surface, then it penetrates and protects the row of crevices along the edge where teeth and gums meet.

Squibb's is pleasantly flavored. Refreshes the mouth and sweetens the breath. Buy it at any drug store.

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Remember

'WAY BACK -- WHEN MOST HOMES HAD ORGANS?

EVEN beyond the days when the reed organ was the favorite household musical instrument, the principles of meat smoking were practically the same as they are today. But in the application of these principles the packing-house methods of yesteryear were woefully crude, labor wasting — and not particularly sanitary, to say the least.

Loading a smoke-house was something akin to a gymnastic scaffolding operation. Beginning at the bottom, meats were hung on long wooden sticks swung crosswise. As each layer of sticks was loaded, the "hangers" climbed on top and began another row with meats passed to them from below. The task was a laborious one, to say nothing of the unsanitary features of men working on top of the meats.

Today smoke-house loading is accomplished at a fraction of the former labor cost and in an absolutely sanitary manner. The modern Armour smoke-house is a series of floors, each equipped with a system of overhead trolley rails. Outside the smoke-house meats are hung on iron trees, mechanically conveyed to the various floors, switched onto the trolley rails and pushed into place.

Even more important among the meat-smoking improvements perfected under the relentless Armour policy of doing things more quickly, more economically and more efficiently, is the control exercised over the smoking process. Where formerly temperature regulation was a matter of individual judgment, today recording thermometers enable the operator in charge to adhere to a carefully determined smoking temperature and a definitely set schedule. After being smoked, cooled off and dried, the product is carefully kept under modern refrigeration until it is delivered to the retail market.

Thus are the finishing touches applied to such famous Armour products as "Fixed Flavor" Star Ham and Star Bacon . . . products which, through constant vigilance, scientific processes and rigid controls every step of the way from slaughter operation to retail store, represent far greater heights of meat quality and service to the American public than obtained before, during or many years after the days when the organ sat in the parlor.

T. H. Lee
President

THE NEW AND MODERN
ARMOUR AND COMPANY
U.S.A.

BETTER VALUES TO CUSTOMERS
BETTER MARKETS FOR PRODUCERS
BETTER EARNINGS THROUGH EFFICIENCY

The new KNIGHT saves you $700

■ Here is the greatest value ever offered in a Knight-engined car . . . There has never been a more powerful Willys-Knight, or one more distinguished in appearance and appointments . . . And this new car is larger than any previous low-priced Knight . . . Come in and see it . . . The price is $700 less than last year's car—a saving of more than one-third.

A BIG SIX, priced like a four
A POWERFUL EIGHT . . .
A BRILLIANT KNIGHT . .
2 NEW WILLYS TRUCKS . .

WILLYS-KNIGHT
$1095
to $1195
Willys Six . $495 to $850
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Willys ½-ton chassis 395
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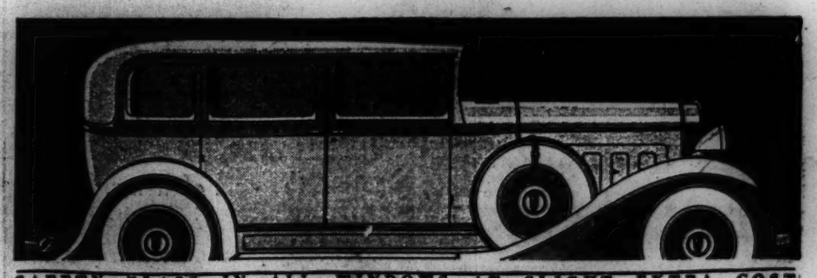
All prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio

BE THRIFTY—BUY QUALITY

new WILLYS cars



SAFETY GLASS IN ALL WINDOWS AT SLIGHT EXTRA COST

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO

Allston, Mass.—Morrison Motor Co., Inc., 77 Linden St.
Barrowdale, Mass.—Kent Motor Co., Main St.
Beverly, Mass.—Brackley Whippet Knight Co., 281 Rantoul St.
Brockton, Mass.—Lalli Motors Co., 134 N. Main St.
Clinton, Mass.—Quality Service Garage, 687 High St.
Duxbury, Mass.—Cox's Corner Garage, 7 Tremont St.
East Bridgewater, Mass.—Nourse Motor Sales Co., 108 Summer St.
Everett, Mass.—Everett Knight & Whippet Co., 300 Broadway.
Fairhaven, Mass.—Cartier's Corner Garage, Inc.
Fitchburg, Mass.—Johnson Motor Co., Inc., 188 Lunenburg St.
Gardner, Mass.—Gardner Nash Co., 22 West St.
Lawrence, Mass.—Lawrence Auto Station, 291 Methuen St.
Lowell, Mass.—M. S. Fehedel, 19 Arch St.
Lynn, Mass.—Kelly Burke, Inc., 219 Washington St.
Malden, Mass.—Ferry St. Garage, 146 Ferry St.
Medford (West)—Medford Motor Co., 7 Canal St.
Melrose, Mass.—Smith Bros. Garage, 467 Main St.
Middleboro, Mass.—Main-Plaine Motor Co., 179 Wareham St.
Nantucket, Mass.—Nantucket Motor Sales, Main St.
Newburyport, Mass.—New Liberty Garage, 87 Liberty St.
Newton, Mass.—Newton Knight Corp., 435-439 Washington St.
Plymouth, Mass.—Middle St. Garage, Middle St.
Randolph, Mass.—No. Main St. Garage, 699 Main St.
Revere, Mass.—Crescent Motor Sales, 429 Broadway.
Rockport, Mass.—P. N. Hodgkins, Railroad Ave.
Roslindale, Mass.—Bowery Motor Sales, Inc., 4196 Main St.
Salem, Mass.—Goulet Motor Co., 61 Lafayette St.
Sharon, Mass.—James E. Taylor, 45 S. Main St.
Somerville, Mass.—Progressive Motor Sales, 13 Marshall St.
South Barre, Mass.—Frank Fuller, 22 Vernon Ave.
Stoneham, Mass.—Stoneham Overland Co., 1 Block St.
Walpole, Mass.—Walpole Overland Co., 1426 Main St.
Waltham, Mass.—Mullins Motor Sales, 11 Pine St.
Webster, Mass.—Sewall Motor Co., 1 Marbanite St.
Weymouth, Mass.—Cain Bros., 7-9 Front St.
Whitman, Mass.—Hobart Auto Supply Co., 180 South Ave.
Winchendon, Mass.—J. W. Clark, Main St.
Woburn, Mass.—Federal Motor Car Co., 4 Salem St.
Worcester, Mass.—Worcester Whippet Knight Co., 46 Shrewsbury St.

EMPHASIS PUT ON WASHINGTON AS MAN OF PEACE

Two Hundredth Anniversary Plans Discussed in Massachusetts

Plans to emphasize George Washington's influence as a man of peace rather than war were outlined yesterday at a conference of the Massachusetts commission for the celebration of George Washington's two hundredth anniversary, meeting at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston.

The proposal made by Mrs. Lucia Ames Meade, president of the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, was for the erection of a $250,000 monument in the Charles River Basin emphasizing the constructive phases of the great colonist's peace-time career. Mrs. Meade likewise urged the commission to consider the noncombative side of Washington's contribution to American progress in its program.

Close to a hundred organizations active in New England affairs were represented at the meeting and practically every speaker pledged his organization to full support and cooperation with the commission in making the 1932 celebration one of deep significance.

Maj. Robert E. Green, chairman of the committee on organization and celebration, presided, and introduced Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, chairman of the Massachusetts commission and a member of the national commission, who told of plans for the publication of a "Washington Atlas" which would show the routes through every state where Washington traveled.

Professor Hart likewise told the committee that a photographic reproduction of the famous Houdon bust of Washington would be supplied every school in the country, and that a 25-volume edition of Washington's writings would be issued by the commission at a popular price.

The plans of the Massachusetts commission were outlined by Alexander Brin, editor of the Jewish Advocate. They include a prize Washington essay contest for school children, pageants, state-wide programs and special activities on designated holidays.

A speaker for the Kiwanis Club declared that his organization was prepared to make a proposal to the Cambridge City Council for appropriations for a memorial arch in that city.

Representatives of both the Governor and the Mayor told of executive measures being taken in preparation of the celebration and pledged the full cooperation of state and city administrations in the enterprise.

Balloons Exported, 'n Apple 'Sass,' Too

Toy balloons of various sizes and colors, numbering 108,212,400 and valued at $758,275, were shipped from American factories in 1930 to assist the peoples of the world on festive occasions, it is shown in a summary of export trade received at the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The commodities exported also included windmills, apple sauce, fly swatters, push carts and overalls.

Amusement park devices valued at $552,519 were exported to aid the world in enjoyment of leisure time. American bathtubs, to the extent of 14,870, having a valuation of $527,823, were shipped to overseas countries. Foreign buyers purchased 5,442,681 pounds of toilet or fancy soap worth $1,234,730 in the year. Windmills numbering 13,657 and valued at $852,735 were exported.

Other items sent abroad included pushcarts and hand trucks, $246,898; wheelbarrows, $176,845; soda fountain equipment, $570,362, and horseshoe nails, $180,940.

LEGION OF VALOR OFFICIAL TO SAIL

Capt. Arthur S. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts of Wollaston are among the 190 passengers to embark at Boston tomorrow, on the Cunard Line steamer Scythia, for Cobh and Liverpool. He is going abroad in connection with the national convention of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor, of the United States, which is to be held in Boston early in August.

Membership in the order is restricted to those who have received the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross, the only decorations of the United States Government for valor in action. Captain Roberts is to invite a holder of the Victoria Cross and a wearer of the Medaille Militarie to be guests of the order during the Boston convention. The steamer embarks 55 cabin, 60 tourist and 75 third class passengers at Boston, after taking on others at New York.

PENSION ACT CHANGES TO COME UP FEB. 24

Proposals to reduce from 70 to 65, the minimum age limit by which persons may receive financial aid from the State under the Old Age Assistance Act, will come before the Legislature on Feb. 24.

At that time the Legislature will consider adverse reports received yesterday from the Legislative Committee on Pensions, on at least 13 bills recommending the change. The assistance act is to become effective on July 1.

Wellesley Activities Soon to Center in the New Hetty H. R. Green Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 21—For the first time since 1914, classrooms, administrative offices and student activities of Wellesley College will be centered under one roof this spring, with the opening of the new administration building, Hetty H. R. Green Hall.

The new building replaces College Hall, the original center, destroyed by fire 17 years ago. It was erected through the generosity of Col. Edward H. R. Green and Mrs. Mathew Astor Wilks in memory of their mother, and contains the offices of the business and administrative staffs, student activity rooms, and all classrooms except those for art, music and the sciences.

Hetty H. R. Green Hall is considered one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture to be found on any college campus. The building is generally irregular in plan, and conforms to the outline of Norumbega Hill, upon which it is situated. The main portion of the structure extends for 260 feet in a nearly north-south direction. A wing on the south connects with Founders Hall, first building of the new academic unit to be constructed after the fire.

A tower rises 185 feet above the hall, dominating the entire campus. It is the gift of Galen L. Stone, former trustee of the college, and Mrs. Stone. Constructed on a hexagonal plan, its broad base measures 36 feet on each side. The material used is brick, with Indiana limestone to set off the details of the traceried openings and decorated tourelles. In the tower is to be suspended the carillon of 30 bells now being made to order in England, the gift of Mrs. Edwin Farnham Greene.

Just inside the main entrance on the first floor is a long, low-ceilinged lobby, typically French Gothic, with its pointed arches and circular limestone pillars. At each end of the room is a mural in memory of Katherine Lee Bates and based on her hymn, "America the Beautiful." They are the work of Albert Herter of New York, and were given by Miss Caroline Hazard, president of Wellesley from 1899-1910.

Harvard Students From All States

Geographical distribution of students coming to Harvard University during the current academic year, show attendance from every state and from 43 foreign countries or United States possessions, according to University Hall records.

In the ranking of the states, Massachusetts leads by a wide margin, with New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Jersey following. These rankings have been unchanged since last year. California and Illinois show the first changes, the former moving from seventh to sixth, and the latter from sixth to seventh. Connecticut remains eighth, Michigan has risen from tenth to ninth, and Maine from eleventh to tenth.

Of the 43 foreign countries and United States possessions on the list, 11 are newcomers, not on the list of last year, and seven of last year's list have been erased. Canada is leading as usual, with China second, Hawaii third, and England and France tied for fourth place.

Thirty-two of the 63 Canadians are students in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and 19 more are students at the Business School. The majority of the Chinese, 31 out of 54, are also students of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, while the remainder are spread through the college, engineering, business, law, dental and theological schools. Ten of the 27 from Hawaii are in the college. The number from Scotland, Ireland and Wales, totals 23, with all five from Scotland in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

MOTORSHIP TO SAIL FROM BOSTON MARCH 28

Milwaukee, the new motorship of the Hamburg-American Line and sister ship of the St. Louis, is to make its first sailing from Boston on March 28, for Galway, Cherbourg and Hamburg, it is announced. Capt. Heinrich Molchin commands the vessel. A reception is planned to the officers of the ship by state and city officials on reaching this port, to commemorate its entrance into the Boston service.

Thayer McNeil Co. Has Anniversary

Thayer McNeil Company, one of the largest retail shoe firms in New England, today celebrates its fiftieth anniversary, having opened its doors for the first time on Feb. 21, 1881, in a little one-room shop in Boston just across from its present downtown store on Temple Place.

James F. McNeil, one of the original members of the firm, is still active in the business as chairman of the board of directors. Mr. McNeil predicted that an era of unprecedented business prosperity lies just ahead. "I have watched several business depressions in the last 50 years, and have the utmost confidence in the future," he said today.

Shortly after it began business, Thayer McNeil Company moved to its present building at 47 Temple Place, and in 1905 the store expanded through to West Street. In 1922 the uptown shop at 414 Boylston Street was opened, and in 1929 two suburban branches were acquired at Coolidge Corner, Brookline, and Wellesley Square, Wellesley, Mass.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 25.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy tonight; slightly colder on coast; Sunday partly cloudy with slowing rising temperatures in interior.

Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast north of Sandy Hook: Fresh north winds; stronger at times over north portion and somewhat overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Feb.21	Max. Feb.20		8 a.m. Feb.21	Max. Feb.20
Albany	26	34	Memphis	34	62
Atlantic City	32	36	Miami	66	72
Boston	34	37	Montreal	22	34
Buffalo	26	36	Nantucket	32	34
Calgary	32	..	New Orleans	48	70
Charleston	38	58	New York	32	38
Chicago	34	36	Philadelphia	34	38
Denver	32	46	Pittsburgh	32	34
Des Moines	28	46	Portland, Me.	32	34
Eastport	24	26	Portland, Ore.	36	48
Galveston	60	70	San Francisco	50	60
Hatteras	40	48	St. Louis	32	42
Helena	20	42	St. Paul	20	42
Jacksonville	42	68	Seattle	38	48
Kansas City	36	48	Tampa	50	66
Los Angeles	50	68	Washington	34	42

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 1:46 p. m., Sunday 2:06 a. m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:53 p. m.

FISHERMAN RESCUES COMRADE FROM SEA

James Dover, member of the crew of the Gloucester fishing schooner Pilgrim, arriving at the Boston Fish Pier today, is a hero. He was so acclaimed by fishermen and dealers at the pier for rescuing his shipmate Antonio Cove, Feb. 8, who had been swept overboard by a high sea on Green Banks, off the coast of Newfoundland. The Pilgrim completed a four weeks' halibut trip, under the command of Capt. Chris Gibbs.

The Pilgrim was riding out a stiff northwest gale. All 21 men of the crew were on deck to put chafing gear on the wire anchor cable when a great sea swept Cove overboard. Dover kicked off his rubber boots, attached a small line around his waist and leaped into the sea. Willing hands held the other end of the line. Dover reached Cove and assisted by the line both were pulled back aboard the Pilgrim.

Truck Exports Grow in Number

Foreign demand for low priced American made motortrucks of one ton to 2½ tons capacity and a decline in the value of such vehicles in 1930, apparently caused a decline in the value of truck exports from the United States in that year, though the number of such units sent out of the country increased over the 1929 records.

Government figures received by Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, show 3390 more trucks exported in 1930 than in 1929, of a capacity of more than one ton.

The 1930 exports totaled 49,138, a new high record, the value of which was $37,970,152, a decrease of $8,229,536 from 1929 exports. Argentina took 3859 trucks of one to 2½-ton capacity in 1930, against 2908 in 1929. Australia took 3925 trucks of this class in 1930, compared with 2083 in 1929; Belgium 3435 in 1930; Denmark 3063; Sweden 2526; Mexico 2300; Cuba 2025; Spain 1788; Canada 1600, and Soviet Russia in Europe 1495.

All these 10 leading markets of the world for American trucks took much smaller numbers of trucks over 2½-ton capacity in 1930. Canada took 737; Argentina 646; Spain 354; Belgium 239; Sweden 211; Union of South Africa 168; Germany 147; Denmark 142; Chile, 141; Mexico 137, and other countries 1336.

PATROL BOAT BRINGS IN FISHING VESSEL

Another fishing vessel was saved by the United States Coast Guard when the 125-foot patrol boat Dix went to the aid of the Boston-owned fish dragger, Juneal, off North Truro, Cape Cod, last night. The Juneal was being driven in slowly toward the beach, anchors being unable to hold against the force of the wind, snow and gale.

The shore patrol at North Truro sighted the vessel burning flares and telephoned Boston headquarters of the Coast Guard. Radio orders were flashed to the Dix, which was in that general vicinity. The Dix took the Juneal in tow and arrived off Boston lightship today with the 84-ton vessel astern.

'OLD IRONSIDES" COMMANDER NAMED

"Old Ironsides," the U. S. frigate Constitution, is to be commanded by Commander Louis J. Gulliver, executive officer of the U. S. S. Rochester, flagship of the Central American waters special service squadron, orders received at the Charlestown Navy Yard yesterday state.

Lieut. John A. Lord, Bath shipbuilder, in charge of the reconstruction of the Constitution, is expected to be the other officer. The old frigate is expected to be commissioned next June or July. It has been proposed that the ship go on a three-year patriotic voyage.

COLONEL WOODS SEEKS CONNECTICUT REPORT

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 20 (AP)—Connecticut's emergency employment committee report, submitted to Gov. Wilbur L. Cross for approval, has been requested by Col. Arthur Woods, director of the national committee in Washington, for national distribution.

The report carries recommendations that each employer of labor in the State immediately compile labor statistics on the effect of business depression as a basis for study and future plans for stabilization.

BATES WINS FROM PRINCETON

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 21 (AP)—A debate on the question "Resolved, That education in patriotism should not be encouraged," between Bates College and Princeton University teams, resulted in a 2-to-1 victory for Bates last night. The local team upheld the affirmative side. Decision was by judges.

HOUSE ADOPTS NEW MUSCLE SHOALS BILL

Senate Expected to Follow Suit—Leaders Look for Hoover Veto

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 — After a two-hour debate the House adopted the Muscle Shoals conference report yesterday by a vote of 218 to 153.

Acceptance by the Senate is expected today after which the amended measure will be confronted by the possibility of presidential veto.

House leaders are confident the President will refuse to sign what they contend is substantially the original Norris measure and point out that proponents today did not secure enough votes to override a veto.

During the debate which preceded the final vote B. Carroll Reece (R.), Representative from Tennessee, who signed the report with reservations, said he had done so to remove the impression that there was any significance in his failure to sign in the beginning. He was confident the President would be able to lease the nitrate plant under the terms of the compromise agreement.

Harry C. Ransley (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, led the attack on the report by the opposition which secured more votes than had been expected.

"It would be a complete retreat to approve this measure," he said. "The bill will become a power proposition just as soon as fertilizer fades out of the picture, which will be at the end of 12 months. The agreement does permit the leasing of the nitrate plant to private interests for fertilizer production. But under conditions which make leasing impossible.

"I believe the President cannot possibly make a lease under these provisions. It is just a means of deceiving the farmers in order to get their support."

Agreeing with Mr. Ransley that the fertilizer production provisions in the lease were only a smoke screen to cover up "the nearest approach to Socialism of any legislation ever advanced in this country," Allan T. Treadway (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, declared he would rather have the United States give the entire Muscle Shoals project to Alabama and Tennessee outright than operate them itself.

Encroachment by the Federal Government on the rights of the states was also seen in the compromise by Charles L. Underhill (R.), Representative from Massachusetts.

William R. Wood (R.), Representative from Indiana and chairman of the Appropriation Committee, said he would rather see dynamite put under the whole project than have the Government go into the power distribution business.

"There is not a possibility of conducting this thing at a profit," he asserted. "Tennessee and Alabama are the only interests here that are bound to win and the United States is bound to lose."

Bolivia Acclaims Prince of Wales

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Feb. 20 (By U. P.)—The Prince of Wales and Prince George arrived here at 3:40 p. m. yesterday from Puno, Peru, and were given an enthusiastic welcome by 70,000 persons who lined the streets between the railroad station and the presidential palace.

Col. Blanco Galindo, chief of the Military Council which has ruled Bolivia since the revolt last July, decorated both Princes with the Grand Official Order of the Condor of the Andes, the highest decoration the Government can bestow upon anyone.

The royal party was greeted with prolonged cheering as it emerged later from the palace and the two princes were constantly showered with flowers while driven around the city.

A reception tendered by the British colony and an official state banquet, attended by Col. Blanco Galindo, members of the Military Council and the diplomatic corps, featured the eight-hour visit.

Hoover Picks Judge in Schall's State

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—President Hoover put an end to the issue raised by Thomas D. Schall (R.), Senator from Minnesota, over the appointment of a federal judge by naming Judge Gunnar H. Nordbye of Minneapolis to the place.

Judge Nordbye is a member of the district court of Hennepin County. President Hoover submitted his name with nine others for Mr. Schall's consideration on Feb. 18. Mr. Schall rejected the list, however, on the ground that "none of the men has been proposed by the citizens of Minnesota," and transmitted a number of names himself.

President Hoover advised Mr. Schall that Judge Nordbye had "substantial support from the citizens of Minnesota."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Fifty-third anniversary dinner, Boston Bicycle Club, Boston Art Club, 6:30.

Third annual Y. M. C. A. Young Men's Conference, "Compelled Men in the Modern World," general theme, prominent speakers; opening session, Unitarian Church, 5; banquet, Baptist Church, Woburn, 6:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club; Members' Night, presentation of film, "From Borneo to Boulevard," by George Lyder, Clubhouse, 5.

Dinner and dance, Kiwianing Club, Westminster Hotel, 6:30.

Presentation of play, "Yellow Sands," by Wellesley Players Club, Dana Hall Gymnasium, 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15 p. m.

Theaters

Shubert—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.
Repertory—"How He Lied to Her Husband" (film), 1 p. m.
Majestic—"Way Down East" (film), 11 a. m.
Tremont—Charlie Chaplin in "City Lights," (film). Continuous from 9 a. m.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Ford Hall Forum: Talk by Lincoln Steffens on "The Race Between America and Russia," Ford Hall, Bowdoin Street and Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Boston Public Library: "Speed Limit," by Nellie Cris Harnes, Lecture Hall, 3:30; concert by Trio Instrumental de Paris, Lecture Hall, 8.

Young Men's Division Conference, Y. M. C. A., Woburn, general assembly, Baptist Church; worship session, Congregational Church, 10:30; World Conference session; group meetings, luncheon and closing session, Methodist Church.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Meeting, Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 3:45; meeting, Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club, Bates Hall, 5.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Entertainment by Billie Williams, "The Queen of the Accordion," and Zoe Musgrave Concert Group, Clubhouse, 4.

Concert, People's Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin, violinist and concert master of Boston Symphony Orchestra, guest artist, Jordan Hall, 3:15.

Old South Meeting House Forum: Address on "The Influence of the Press in International Relations," by Dr. Sidney B. Fay of Harvard University, Old South Meeting House, Milk and Washington Streets, 3:15.

Concert and open forum, Boston Y. M. H. A.: talk by A. Philip Randolph on "The New Negro," Y. M. H. A. Gymnasium, Humboldt Avenue and Seaver Street, Roxbury, 3:30.

Cambridge Museum for Children: story hour for children; stories for children up to 7 years, 3; for children between 8 and 12, 3:30; Museum, 5 Jarvis Street.

Canadian Club of Boston: Washington's birthday reception and luncheon, Ford Hall, 12:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Eighth International Music Festival, Symphony Hall, all afternoon.

Women's City Club of Boston: talk by Carveth Wells, explorer, "In Coldest Africa," Ford Hall, 3:30.

Boston Y. W. C. A.: Blue Triangle Girls' Holiday Hike, Cedar Hill, meet 10.

Washington's Birthday celebration: awarding of Old South Prizes; address by Levi T. Pennington, President, Pacific College, Newberg, Ore., on "George Washington: Architect or Ancestor?" Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 10:30.

Field and Forest Club: All-day outing and evening party, Lynn Woods Chateau.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, National Guard Association, ball room, 12:30.

Copley-Plaza: Luncheon, Democratic State Committee, State Suite, 1.

TUESDAY

Roxbury Woman's Club: Current events class, Highland Hall, 1:45; business meeting, 2:30.

Women's City Club of Boston: Talk on "Rugs," by Moustapha Avigdor, Twentieth Century Club, 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to "Egyptian Art II," by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, Advertising Club of Boston; Parlors B and C, 12:30; luncheon, Massachusetts State Federation of Music Clubs, Parlor A, 12:30.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Feb. 21, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Florence Austral, soprano.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 24, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Edward Matthews, baritone.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Rudolph Ganz, pianist.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, in Steinert Hall, a concert by Joseph Malkin, violoncellist, and J. M. Sanroma, pianist.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, in Steinert Hall, a concert by Carmen Reggio, contralto.

Thursday evening, Feb. 26, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Maxim Karolik, tenor.

Thursday evening, Feb. 26, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Clarence Knudson, violinist, and Maude Erickson, soprano.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 27, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday evening, Feb. 27, at the Boston Opera House, a dance recital by Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn.

Saturday morning, Feb. 28, at the Repertory Theater, a concert by Dorothy Gordon.

Saturday afternoon, Feb. 28, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Gertrude Ehrhart, soprano.

Saturday evening, Feb. 28, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday morning, March 4, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Giacomo Lauri-Volpi, tenor.

Wednesday evening, March 4, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Gertrude Wieder, contralto.

Thursday evening, March 5, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Percy Grainger, pianist.

Saturday evening, March 7, in Symphony Hall, a dance recital by Mary Wigman.

Sunday afternoon, March 8, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Albert Spalding, violinist.

Sunday afternoon, March 8, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Week days from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions, Eighteenth century French designs; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century; blot prints by Alexander Cozens. Paintings by Joseph Linden Smith. Portrait engravings by Nanteuil; modern woodcuts; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions; etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth Century water colors.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Mural decorating and drawings for London theaters by Hugo Rumbold. Through Feb. 21. Woodcuts and lithographs by Rockwell Kent. Through Feb. 24.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 448 Stuart Street—Exhibition of water colors of the West Indies by Walt Dehnes. Through Feb. 28.

Lauson and Hubbard Gallery, 394 Boylston Street—Water colors by Emil Bistram. Through Feb. 28.

Schervee Studios, 985 Boylston Street—Etchings from "Pine Prints of the Year 1930."

For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor.

LYNN MAN GETS THE COFFIN MEDAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 21—For the third time Riva L. Bunker of Lynn received yesterday the Charles A. Coffin award given by the General Electric Company. The medal was awarded for discovering a new method of inserting coils in induction motor stator slots.

The Coffin foundation is a memorial to the first president of the company. Of 38 medals given out, Lynn men received five. The other four men are: Fred W. Ralston, William A. Shepard, Howard E. Butler and John I. Hull.

POWER HEARING POSTPONED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced yesterday that its hearings on the affairs of the New England Power Association, scheduled for next Wednesday, had been postponed until March 2. The hearings are part of the commission's extensive inquiry into power and gas utility companies.

TRUSTS VIEWED AS PROBABLE AID TO CONFIDENCE

Financial Advertisers of America Open Their Sessions in Boston

Trusts are going to play an important part in restoring public confidence in business and in maintaining future business stability, officials of the Financial Advertisers Association of America were told yesterday at the Hotel Statler by H. F. Pelham of Atlanta, Ga., director of the association.

Readjustments in the trust field, brought about since the World War, and particularly during the present business depression, have brought the trust business more forcibly into the business light as a phase of practical, everyday management, Mr. Pelham declared.

The old version of the trust as an exalted executor has resolved itself into general acceptance of its virtues as an intelligent manager, he added. He said this has been brought about by forceful advertising, a recognition that no business will accelerate of its own volition, and an intelligent campaign to fit trusts to the needs of the modern generation.

"If I do not misjudge the present trend and the results of our sober business situation, trusts are going to be required to evidence greater ingenuity in the future than ever before to keep the public interested in our efforts. The present business readjustment has come to us in the trust field to bring us to our senses. It is time to take stock of our efforts to see where we are going."

F. R. Kerman, head of the Financial Advertisers' Association and vice-president of the Transamerican Corporation of San Francisco, presided at the meeting. Others speakers were A. E. Bryson of Chicago, vice-president of the Halsey, Stuart Company; Charles H. MacMahon, assistant vice-president of the First National Bank of Detroit; E. A. Hintz, cashier of the Peoples' Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, and Preston E. Reed, executive secretary of the association.

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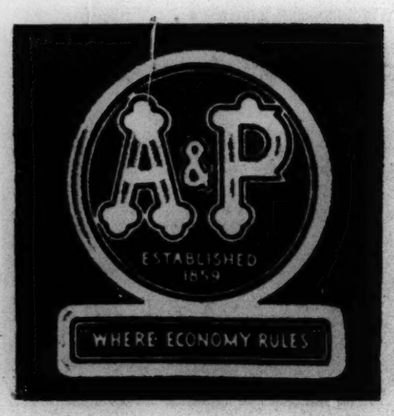

All This Week
February 23-28

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WORLD'S FRUITS GROWN IN INDIA'S VARIED CLIMATE

Research Institute Studies Preservation, Canning and Bottling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LYALLPUR, India—Fruits from all parts of the world are being acclimatized to India in an experimental garden here, where India's possibilities as a fruit-producing country are being explored under the ægis of the Punjab Agricultural College and Research Institute.

The extraordinary variety of climates existing in a country where temperatures range from below zero to tropical heat has inclined agricultural authorities to the belief that India can take a significant place in the world's fruit markets, and it is stated that virtually every kind of fruit has an environment suitable for its production in some part of the land. It is contended that the Oregon apple, the California grape, the Arabian date, the South African peach and the Jamaica banana can each find an appropriate growing home in some section of India.

Possibilities of the project are further augmented in a study that is being given to the preservation, canning and bottling of fruits, which have heretofore received little consideration in India. The prospect of establishing an entirely new industry is inherent in the scheme, which is appealing to students of the college and is also winning the interest of the agricultural peasants of the district.

Meanwhile, the achievements of the college in developing new fruits for the country are being passed on to the peasant cultivators of India. A fruit nursery sponsored by the college supplied more than 6000 plants to the public during 1930, and similar nurseries have been established at Gujranwala, Sargodha and Gurgaon—important agricultural and horticultural centers—to meet the demands of growers in their districts.

Motion Pictures

"Rango"

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

BACK from the Sumatran jungle Ernest B. Schoedsack has brought an untheatrical motion picture record of the efforts of the natives to keep the tiger as far as possible away from the villages. There are only two human actors of this story—Ali, a native hunter, and his small son, Bin. We watch Ali and Bin going about their business of holding back the terror that stalks in darkness. We see night come upon Ali in the course of a round of his traps. He makes a bed for himself under a great log. The apes draw the branches at the tops of trees together as a resting-place. In the outpost's hut, set on slender, high posts, the boy Bin curls up on his couch of saplings, with the small pet orang-outang Rango curled up on his chest. A tiger makes a night raid on Ali's chicken yard, and Bin frightens the beast away by discharging a gun.

Jungle Greeting to the Sun

At dawn the jungle stirs joyfully into lively activity. Birds sing and the apes chatter their hymn to the sun. The musical background that runs through the whole picture rises to a great swell of sound, and the tiger slinks into the shadows. Down the trees the apes come skittering; scrambling down assisting vines, or making flopping leaps through the bushlike growths below. On the ground they rustle their breakfasts—a whole village of them it would seem—quarreling, scolding, gossiping, teasing, arguing. They take alarm and a very cascade of apes descends upon a shallow river and scrambles across, now in the water, now on the stones. Mother apes carry one, sometimes two, of their young under their forearms, that progress may be faster.

The tiger comes out of lair, scents the boy Bin and gives chase. Rango can't keep up and serves as a means to delay the pursuit. Bin reaches the yard where the water buffalo is tethered. That gentle beast of burden is the one animal of the jungle that does not cower before the roar of the oncoming tiger. With lowered head the buffalo receives the charge. Over and over they roll, the lunger against the gorer, and the gorer, protector of the outpost, wins. On top of a high stump the father of Rango sits waiting at the end.

Over-Dramatization Avoided

In avoiding all over-dramatization, the film achieves to a curious spell. In preparing to present the picture at the Rivoli Theater in New York and elsewhere, Paramount has not attempted to force the note. Claude King's voice is heard at various times explaining events, as if a father were talking to his small son about the ways of the jungle. He speaks in an even, gentle tone, and so avoids that manufactured touch of excitement that marred the ending of "With Byrd at the South Pole" for many persons.

Apparently the charge of nature faking will not be brought against this film, though two tigers have a battle at one point; a monster snake comes writhing out of a tree in another place, and an antelope accompanied by a doe visits a water hole, departing unharmed. There is no sense of wanton killing of animals in this picture, such as has been objected to in several other current jungle films. Nor is there any fictitious romance attached to the action to conventionalize and, supposedly, popularize the story. Nature remains quite unspoiled by Hollywooden spooners.

The Apes' Glee Club

Perhaps the high light of the action is the descent of a colony of monkeys upon the body of a fallen tiger. They frisk about, chatter jeeringly, then ascend great hanging vines to the treetops. Another time the whole crew makes a raid on the hut and devours part of Ali's food reserves. There are ape sentinels who squeal the alarm at the approach of the black panther, and one little monkey who comes out of his hole in a tree at odd moments, casts a pessimistic reproachful look upon the world, and pops out of sight again.

There is no dodging a comparison with human emotions in the expression upon the face of little Rango. He is distinctly wistful. If he doesn't know what he is about all the time, one certainly fancies that he does. He is plaintively ludicrous as he thrashes petulantly at his chain, only to give over that show of indignation in his interest in the dinner that the boy Bin brings forward in an iron pot. Rango bangs his fists upon the floor, demanding attention. Given a morsel from the pot, Rango rolls his eyes with all the ecstasy of a disciple of Fletcherism and rubs his stomach with one small paw.

When the tiger makes his night sortie Rango slips into a great jar like one of Ali Baba's thieves. Dragged forth, he waggles his head complacently as if to imply that he hadn't been really concerned. Often the audience laughs at Rango. Once he waggishly tries to make up his mind as to which banana to select from a bunch. He is funny just to look at, for he was chosen from a wilderness of monkeys as having the most comic face. Captivating are the unaffected ways and efficiency of the tiger hunter and the boyishness of the native youth who plays Bin.

E. C. S.

"City Lights"

"Laughter holding both his sides" held sway at the Boston opening of Charlie Chaplin's "City Lights" at the Tremont Theater last evening.

The New York première of this film comedy was reviewed so thoroughly and perceptively in The Christian Science Monitor of Feb. 14 that there is little left to add. One can hardly do more than reiterate the thought that it is great fun for the childlike and others who enjoy slapstick with the artist's touch.

There is more to Mr. Chaplin's lovable little vagabond than first meets the eye. His aspect is comic, but draws more of sympathy than ridicule from the spectator. His misadventures, which at first seem so mirth-provoking, are sad little studies in human frustrations. His aspirations are worthy; he has the instincts of a gentleman, and probably would be very glad of a more frequent change of clothing.

It is notable that Mr. Chaplin can provide an evening of three-fourths hilarity and yet hold his fun-expectant audience in tense quiet when he brings his picture to a close in subdued key. The final close-up—not that it was romantic—perhaps sent more than one of us home in reflective mood. The artist achieves his dream in the essence if not the actuality of the tragic. To this reviewer, the moments of pathos insinuated throughout the picture, and ending it, are the best. But there is plenty of laughter for those who want it.

"City Lights," with music and a few other sounds, as well as pantomime, arranged by Mr. Chaplin, is a strong document for the greater effectiveness of the silent film; that is, if there is anyone else who can attain its high standard.

M. L.

Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra

The "Fantastic" Symphony of Hector Berlioz holds an important place in the history of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. It stood upon the program that Friday afternoon, now nearly 11 years ago, when the "strike" was precipitated that for a time threatened the existence of the orchestra. Do not misunderstand; it was not Berlioz's music that caused the strike of a majority of the players. They walked out in sympathy with the then concertmaster, who was dismissed on the technical ground that he had refused to obey Pierre Monteux's signal to the orchestra to rise and share the applause for an excellent performance of the "Fantastic."

For this reason, and because the score is a century old, and because controversy over the merits of its composer has been raging in Europe recently, and because Dr. Koussevitzky excels in riding the musical tempest, it was a pleasure to see this symphony restored to the active list for the concerts of Feb. 20 and 21. Now that memories have been revived, and curiosities satisfied, we shall not repine if the score is put back on the shelf for a long rest.

For the important thing about the "Fantastic" Symphony is that it is 100 years old. When it was first performed, as Mr. Hale's program notes reminded us, Beethoven and Schubert had only recently passed on, Schumann had just obtained his mother's permission to study music, Verdi was a student at Busseto, César Franck was eight years old, Wagner was studying at Leipzig, and Brahms and Tchaikovsky were unborn. Therefore, though we smile at the composer's naïve extravagances, his absurd theatricalities and his banal musical material, let us not fail to marvel at the genius which enabled him to blaze the way for modern orchestration and for the symphonic poem. Perhaps this symphony should be played only in a musical equivalent of Mr. Morley's lamented Old Rialto Theater, Hoboken; or perhaps it should be kept in the museum or the classroom. Nevertheless, but for its author, it is unlikely that Liszt, Rimsky-Korsakoff or Strauss could have accomplished what they did. Conductor and orchestra did all they could for the piece, and won for themselves a generous reward of applause from an audience that had been kept in its seats half an hour longer than usual.

In 2031 will paragraphs like the above be written about Stravinsky's "Symphonie de Psaumes," for orchestra with chorus, one of the Boston Orchestra's jubilee presents, which was heard for the second time this season? We hope not, because a second hearing tended to confirm our first impression that it is among the more individual and characteristic works of its composer, ranking no doubt below the "Sacre" and the "Noces," but probably above the "Œdipus Rex." The Cecilia Society Chorus (trained by Arthur Fiedler) and the orchestra distinguished themselves in the performance.

That imp of overstraining which always lurks at Dr. Koussevitzky's elbow again got control of his baton in the Handel Concerto Grosso in G minor, op. 6, no. 6, and obtained from this fine body of players some very ragged entries and a negation of the flow which belongs to Handelian music.

L. A. S.

NEWLY ELECTED STORTHING CONVENES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norw.—The new Storthing elected on Jan. 17 under the presidency of C. J. Hambro is composed of Labor 47, Right and Liberal Left 44, Left 34, Farmers 25.

The Government's proposed budget shows no radical changes from last year. A reduction is proposed in the defense system as well as a reorganization of the State's police and alterations in the concession laws.

TEN-TON YACHT FROM NEW YORK REACHES PENANG

William A. Robinson and His 'Boy' on Last Leg of Round the World Cruise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGETOWN, Penang—William A. Robinson, a New York college student who is going round the world in a 10-ton yacht, arrived at Penang recently.

Mr. Robinson left New York in June, 1928. After visiting parts of South America and the West Indies, he reached the Pearl Islands through the Panama Canal. He proceeded to the Galapagos Islands which are situated 500 miles from the South American coast and then to Tahiti which is about 3700 miles from the coast.

Mr. Robinson's further movements were centered in the South Pacific Ocean where he visited various islands including the Fiji and Cook Islands. He spent several months in New Guinea where he went into the interior.

From New Guinea he made his way to the Dutch East Indies and then to Singapore where he arrived in December. After a couple of days' stay here he is leaving Penang for Colombo, Aden, Bombay, Port Said, Gibraltar, London, and then back to New York.

Mr. Robinson's yacht bears the name Svaap which he says means "dream" in Sanscrit. The yacht is attractive in appearance and simple in its construction. Although she has an engine, Mr. Robinson usually preferred to move about with the help of her sails only. The Svaap is only 32 feet long and six feet wide. There is a main cabin which Mr. Robinson makes use of as his study. He keeps in it a large collection of books. There is another cabin in which sailing materials are stored and in a third lives his "Boy," a Tahitian who looks after the vessel, cooks meals and attends to all sorts of work on board.

Hungary Reports Active Trade Balance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—For the first time in its post-war history, Hungary had an active or favorable trade balance last year, official trade statistics for 1930 disclose. Imports amounted to 834,300,000 pengö, and exports to 914,500,000 pengö, this giving a surplus of 80,200,000 ($15,000,000). This result follows the general trend during the last decade, when import figures have been falling lower and lower.

At the same time the volume of trade has increased, especially during the last five years, the increase in exports more than covering the decrease in imports. This is a striking proof of the growing industrialization of Hungary.

Among the import figures, the greatest increase is shown in raw and half-finished materials, but these are exported again as finished products. Despite the grain crisis, not only industrial but also agricultural exports have increased. Trade in grain and flour has dropped considerably, but cattle and poultry have been exported in much larger quantities.

It is one of the fixed aims of Hungarian trade policy to secure permanent markets abroad—especially in Germany, Italy and Austria—for these latter products. A marked decline in the import of coal and wood was registered, but this was compensated for by increased imports of mineral oils.

ROYAL GIFTS SENT TO ISOLATED ISLAND

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The steamship Seringa which sailed from Leith Feb. 4 is on her way to the far-distant island of Tristan da Cunha with a varied consignment of goods for the little colony. King George is sending navy canvas for boat building needs. Queen Mary has sent 30 large kettles and saucepans, enough for each family.

Among the food supplies are two tons of flour with a sufficiency of baking powder, one ton of rice, 16 hundred-weight of sugar, jam, and salt for curing. The sundries include soap, paint, tar, rope and twine, paraffin, vegetable seeds, spades, nails and screws, and 235 square yards of flooring.

It is over a year since the island was last visited by a ship.

BRITISH COÖPERATORS' TRADE VALUE DROPS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The quarterly meeting of the Coöperative Wholesale Society, held in sections at eight different centers, was seriously concerned at a decrease in trade of £3,000,000 last half-year. This does not mean, however, a less quantity of goods sold, for the bulk is considerably increased.

Sir William Dudley, a director of the society, speaking at the meeting held in London, said that the 9 per cent decrease would have been 6 per cent increase compared with 1929 had prices remained stationary.

Color Photography Interests London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A notable advance in color photography is shown in a collection of large transparencies and process engravings by the Finlay method on view here during the early part of February. Hitherto transparencies have been confined mostly to small lantern slides or to sizes not exceeding half-plate. These latest examples, however, are direct photographs up to 12 by 10 inches.

The transparencies covered a wide range of subjects, such as still life, fruit, a tiger's head, an Alsatian dog, the trooping of the colors at the Horse Guards parade, photographs of water colors and oil paintings, scenes on the theater stage done with the ordinary stage lighting, and so on.

The claims made for the Finlay process are that it is simple, involving no special camera, and can be used by any commercial photographer under license. It offers a wide field for advertising in color. It is useful for architects, engineers and decorators who have to prepare drawings in color which have to be duplicated or multiplicated. The transparencies are suitable for projection. Faithful color prints can be produced by half-tone process.

Bulgarians Start Sugar Coöperative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—Although Bulgaria has six large sugar factories which could very easily supply three times as much sugar as the people consume, a seventh has just been put up. One of the six does not work at all because of the flooded market and two others are almost idle, so the building of a new factory is a bit surprising.

And it is indeed a romantic venture, for the new plant has set out to oppose the trust. Sugar in Bulgaria costs three times as much as in Cuba or Java and much more than in England and it is believed by practically all consumers that the present very high prices are due to the exorbitant profits of the sugar trust to which all of the old factories belong.

However, it has not been possible to prove this opinion, so a new factory has been put up to ascertain exactly how much it costs to make sugar in Bulgaria.

Then, in addition, the beet raisers hope to benefit. Heretofore the trust has exercised absolute control over the sale of beets and has paid arbitrary prices. But from this new coöperative factory, "Bulgarian Sugar," the 16,000 beet growers who support it as members, hope to get better rates.

BRITISH BOY SCOUTS GAIN 66,297 IN YEAR

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An increase of 66,297 in the membership of the Boy Scouts' Association of the British Empire was recorded in 12 months, according to a census taken at the end of September, 1930, it was announced here. The figures of the international bureau of the movement show that the total of all Scouts in the countries recognized by the international committee is 2,031,274, an increase of 123,502. Warranted officers in actual work among British Scouts number 54,219, an increase of 7631 in this most important department.

In the last five years the grand total of British and overseas scouts has risen from 521,147 to 756,883—an increase of over 235,000.

ZOGBY BEARS GIFT TO ABYSSINIAN KING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAGDAD, Irak — An interesting character of advanced years, on his way to Abyssinia, is Bashara Zogby of Bethlehem.

He is taking with him a huge piece of his own work in mother-of-pearl to the Emperor, Haile Selassie I. The work represents the visit of the three kings to Bethlehem. One of them, according to a tradition, was the King of Abyssinia. Zogby, many years ago, worked a mother-of-pearl Biblical scene for King Edward VII.

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SPARK GUARDS		GRATE BRUSHES

FURNITURE—SEVENTH FLOOR

BRAZIL SENDS 309 PORTUGUESE BACK TO LISBON

Disappointed Settlers, Finding No Work Available, Gladly Return Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Port.—Three hundred and nine Portuguese emigrants in the utmost stage of destitution have already disembarked here, and 400 more are expected later.

These people who at different periods left Portugal for Brazil, some dazzled by the golden prospects held out to them by agents, others discouraged by the impossibility of earning a living in their provincial villages, asked to be sent back home as there is no work available for them in Brazil.

The emergency decree lately issued obliging all merchants and manufacturers within the term of 90 days to have two-thirds of their staffs composed of Brazilian citizens, signifies the discharge and unemployment of several thousands of Portuguese, Italians, Germans and other emigrants of all nationalities.

Measures have also been taken regarding emigration, which will effectually lessen the current of Portuguese emigration to Brazil. Colonial circles welcome these restrictions, in the hope of attracting emigrants to the Portuguese colonies, where there is much to be done.

During the last five years 188,874 persons have emigrated from Portugal, of whom 108,660 have returned here in the same period.

NEW YORK BUILDING GAIN

Construction awards in the metropolitan area of New York City increased $8,631,700 in the first two weeks of February over the corresponding period last year, F. W. Dodge Corporation reports.

Stagnant Atmospheres of Rockies Stir and Rain Relieves Areas Hit by Drought

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—The long-stagnant atmospheres which brought drought to the country have stirred. That apparently is why it is raining once more.

Natural science has found no cause for the almost complete lack of motion of the upper air, to which it attributed the drought that devastated wide stretches of farming land. Furthermore, there is no way of knowing, J. B. Kincer, agricultural meteorologist of the weather bureau, said today, whether the resumption of currents is permanent or again will lapse.

A readjustment of air pressure conditions in early February permitted the air to flow from high to low pressure areas in normal fashion. The low pressure areas swung across the country and in recent days have been attended by substantial and sometimes heavy rains over much of the hitherto persistently dry areas.

Before that time a high pressure area, hovering long over the Rocky Mountain area, blocked off the rains which should have come to the interior of the continent out of the west.

Since the first of February rainfall has totaled an inch or more in nearly all of the southern states and over a wide belt extending from extreme southern New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, southwest and west to Oklahoma and eastern Kansas.

The heaviest rainfall has occurred in Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, southern Missouri, the northern parts of Mississippi and Louisiana, and eastern Texas. These were the states of the most severe drought areas.

RADIO AVIATION

Speaking From New York

Fathers Come Into Their Own

MOTHERHOOD finds plenty of time on the air. Morning and afternoon programs are dotted with talks on how to raise children, and how not. Radiocast recipes for ideal relationships between mothers and their children are almost as numerous as expert specifications for the concoction of the latest notion in cake. But only recently have fathers begun to come into their own before the microphone.

There was never any good reason for shutting fathers out. They lacked their rightful place in the studio sun merely as a reflection of the general misunderstanding of the father's place in the raising of children. That has been regarded almost exclusively as the mother's job. Father was too busy making money to buy shelter, food, raiment to be bothered by junior.

It was only natural, then, that when radiocasting began to find program material in the relations between parents and children, the rôle of motherhood should be particularly emphasized. But now, whether or not he likes it, father may hear at least two programs calculated to impress upon him the high significance of his job as a father. We say "two programs," but there may be more; two only have come to these ears. We refer to "Raising Junior" and "Daddy and Rollo."

Peter Dixon writes "Raising Junior" and he and his wife, Aline Berry, act it each evening from the NBC studios in New York. J. P. McEvoy writes "Daddy and Rollo;" "Nick" Dawson plays the father and Donald Hughes the boy, over a WABC chain several nights a week. Mr. Dixon's junior is his own son, still in his most tender years, and thus in no position to talk back; while Rollo is a lad of 10, who frequently is more than a match for his father conversationally. The Dixon series emphasizes the trials of young parenthood struggling to understand its relations with infancy. The McEvoy series looks ahead eight or nine years and reminds the Dixons that perhaps the first two years are not the hardest after all. Raising junior is presented as a joint job on the part of father and mother. Handling Rollo is presented, so far, wholly from the standpoint of the father.

Mr. Dixon is an important cog in the N. B. C. public relations department. For a long time he carried the "Raising Junior" idea around with him. Many listened, but none cared to supply cash for its sponsorship. The story goes that Mr. Dixon, miraculously having discovered a breakfast food concern that was not already on the air, gave his first script an audition before the board of directors. But, as Frank Tinney used to say, although it's easy to get a joke over the footlights, yet too often it "just lays there." Mr. Dixon returned to New York, disconsolate.

Now a public relations man teems with ideas. One of his essential jobs is to "humanize" his copy so that it may "get over" and get action in the form of reader acceptance. With regard to his publicity copy, Mr. Dixon had that knack. How to apply it to "Raising Junior"? . . . Suddenly, the idea came. The script must be humanized by audible evidence of the baby's presence. But Dixon Jr., was too young to be taught how to act before a breakfast food board of directors. He must apepar by proxy, somehow. Somebody must go along next time to make a noise like a baby.

And who do you suppose went along? None other than our friend, Ambrose J. Weems, the voice of the Ku-Ku hour, the zany who concludes that hour with the inimitable, "This is Ambrose J. Weems speaking, and thinking only of you." Raymond Knight—Mr. Weems, professionally—tagged along with Peter Dixon, Aline Berry and the script. And at exactly the right moment—in fact, several moments during the audition—Ambrose J. Weems made a noise like a baby crying. Verisimilitude was established, beyond doubt even by a board of directors. "Pete" Dixon sold his series.

Now the writer happens to be a father. His kindergartnering son is standing close to this desk at this moment, patiently waiting until the last line of this column has been banged out—for father and son then have an appointment with a set of blocks laid out in a large room to represent a railroad system with Grand Central on one end, Greenwich on another, Montauk Point on the third, and a wonderful roundhouse in the middle. And as a father perhaps we may be excused for seeming to be captious about both the Dixon and McEvoy scripts. At any rate, we think both reflect, in too great a degree, merely the popular, funny-paperized concept of parenthood.

In "Raising Junior" we find little if anything that suggests knowledge on the part of the Dixons of those many new parental problems which arise when father and mother, as they should be, are in close contact with modern, progressive methods of education in home and school. In "Daddy and Rollo" we find the father, not infrequently, to be somewhat impossible, like a father in the colored section of a newspaper. The Dixons and Mr. McEvoy, of course, must make their programs popular. Perhaps that is the reason why too much of their writing about parental relations with children seem to be of the common variety.

Some day, perhaps, some one will come along with a series which express the modern, progressive parent's more or less enlightened viewpoint toward the whole, vastly interesting subject of the child, the home, the school—and the parent. That subject is discussed on the air now, here and there, by prominent educators. So far as we know, it has never been translated into dramatic script form. If it has, we should like to be informed of it. . . . And now for our appointment with that railroad.

L. A.

MORE PREENING OF MAN-MADE WINGS

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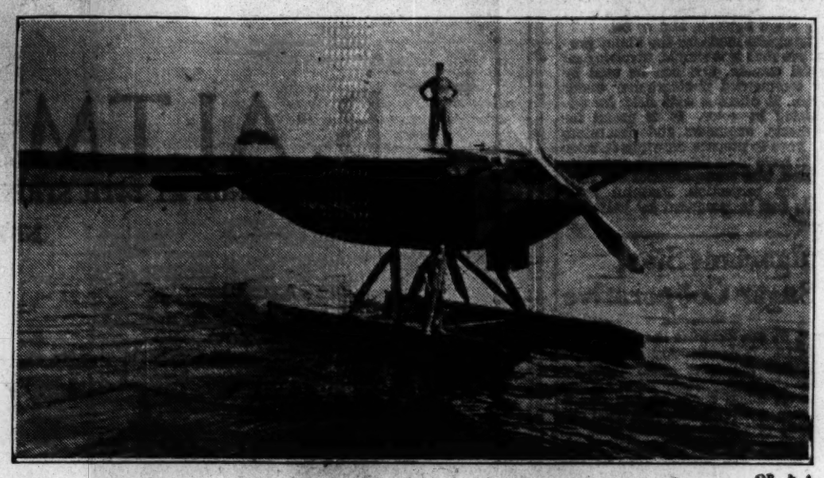

C.P. & A.

TWO interesting aircraft now in the news are shown above, each with a different point of merit. The upper picture is a new folding seaplane which can be quickly folded up and stored in a submarine. Thus one of these undersea craft can come up at a given point in the ocean, put out its seaplane, which will cruise around and see far more than any periscope and then return with a full report of what is seen, only to be folded up and put back into the underwater craft. A hatch will close over the airplane, signals will be given and soon nothing will be seen on the surface of the water, the seaplane being in literally an underwater garage.

The lower picture shows Lieut. Louis Paris, crack French seaplane pilot, standing on top of his Latécoère 28 monoplane, which is powered with a 600-horsepower Hispano Suiza motor. It is so well proportioned that one does not realize its size until the mechanic is noticed standing on one of the floats. Many records have been made with this machine and more are in the offing.

A Curtain Rises at Four

Realization Comes to a Worthy Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AT LEAST one place of retreat is left open to the harried radio listener these days if he happens to be near his set on Friday afternoons from 4 to 5 o'clock, eastern time. Rising like a lighthouse beckoning across a sea of overcommercialized programs of the humdrum variety, is the NBC Radio Guild. An educational feature, the guild is presenting twenty-six plays this winter over more than 33 stations.

Although the series, as may be inferred, comes under the heading of "radio dramatics," yet it is in no way like other theaters of the air. It is not a serial, nor does it present adaptations of novels or magazine stories. Condensed versions of noteworthy plays bring before the radio audience programs of distinct dramatic merit.

John W. Elwood, vice-president of NBC, in announcing the inauguration of the series, said in part:

"Two years ago, the National Broadcasting Company undertook its first experiment in the strictly educational programs with the Music Appreciation series of concerts under the direction of Walter Damrosch. . . . The success we hoped for was most definitely achieved. . . .

Vernon Radcliffe's Work

"With the new Radio Guild series we hope, through the coöperation of schools, colleges, and the students, to achieve the same or an even greater objective. . . . It is our hope and expectation that the reaction to this broadcast series will in every way equal in the dramatic field the success of the Music Appreciation series."

Vernon Radcliffe, veteran of the stage and screen, has been the motivating force behind this movement since its innovation in 1929. It was at this time that he commenced work on the idea of adapting great plays for radio presentation, with famous stage stars as guests, much after the idea of the stock company. It was thought impractical to undertake such an ambitious plan at that time, however. But Mr. Radcliffe started to make adaptations, and to train a repertory company.

In its early stages, as an evening feature known as "The Melodrama Hour," the broadcast failed to attract much attention, and was finally shifted to the afternoon. It was as an afternoon feature that it gradually gained favor. Not long after this the hour was renamed "The Radio Guild," under which title it has proved greatly successful. From four to six million listeners are said to be tuned in for every broadcast.

The eventual and complete realization of Mr. Radcliffe's original idea was achieved when actors and actresses were secured to portray characters with which, in many instances, they had been prominently identified on the legitimate stage. With the reconstitution of the Guild in 1930, the purpose that lay behind the original plan has finally been attained. Guest stars have included Eva Le Gallienne and Dudley Diggs in Ibsen's "Doll's House"; Tom Powers in "Milestones"; Mrs. Patrick Campbell in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray"; Charles Rann Kennedy in his own play, "The Servant in the House"; Rollo Peters in "Romeo and Juliet," and Margaret Anglin in "Iphigenia in Aulis."

Members of Experience

As for the standing repertory company itself, each of its thirty-odd members has had long training in theater work before entering radio. Among the outstanding actors and actresses who have consistently appeared in Guild productions, are Florence Malone, Harry Neville, Charles Webster, William S. Rainey, T. Daniel Frawley and Alfred Shirley, all of whom are well known in the radio field.

Plays are selected from school and college reading lists so that the productions may, if the instructor so desires, supplement the curriculum. With the accomplishment of this worth-while plan, the object of which has been to create an illusion of the theater through the medium of sound, audiences are given the chance of hearing famous plays well performed, an opportunity which they might not otherwise enjoy.

The result of this is a high-water mark in broadcasting, a program which everyone in or out of school should make every effort to hear. They will be fully repaid for the hour it costs.

56-Foot Wind Tunnel Planned

London

AS THE work of aeronautical research progresses, more and more use is being made of the wind tunnel in which the effect of air currents on airplane wings and engines can be observed.

According to the report of the British Aeronautical Research Committee there are four main classes of research work which can be better and more economically performed in a large wind tunnel than by any other means: namely, cooling of both air-cooled and water-cooled engines; reduction of the resistance of the central parts of actual airplanes; full size airscrews, and finally, large models.

Of these the first two are of the greatest importance, as it is both difficult and costly to obtain results of any practical value by flight tests on airplanes. The 5-foot diameter tunnel which the Aeronautical establishment has used hitherto has been able to produce a wind speed of 170 miles an hour for an expenditure of 85 horsepower.

Experiments on models have been made to determine details for a very large tunnel in which experiments can be carried out on the bodies and center sections of actual airplanes under conditions which represent flight, but which are more under control of the experimenter than those of actual tests in the air. What is wanted is a tunnel sufficiently large and developing a wind speed high enough to permit of the testing of actual airplane bodies and center sections with their engines installed. It is proposed to have a working chamber 56 feet wide by 40 feet high with air passing from a convergent cone into this chamber in the form of a cylindrical jet 42 feet long and 24 feet in diameter. The construction of such a wind tunnel is under consideration.

Strong Czech Transmitter

So powerful is the new radiocasting station being built at Cesky Brod, in Czechoslovakia, that anyone in the Republic equipped with a crystal set is expected to be able to hear it. About 60 per cent of the 382,000 sets registered in Czechoslovakia are of the crystal type.

When Writers Go to Market

Radio Presentation Art Always Needs New Ideas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MANY writers have looked at radio with thoughtful eyes, seeking a potential market for their ideas," writes Sam Magill, radio announcer at WTIC, Hartford, Conn., in the Writer's Monthly, discussing such possibilities and the requisites of radio copy.

"Radio constantly needs new material," he says, "and pays its authors generously, but requires that it be in suitable form. A station is like a magazine; it tries to attract circulation, and it lives by selling advertising." Hence the desirability of material is governed by its ability to draw and hold listeners.

Writing for the radio is a more exacting art than writing for the stage. The audience has invested no money in the entertainment and if what it is getting doesn't please, it can shift instantly to another show or perhaps to any one of half a dozen other shows.

The radio skit or drama differs from stage and picture drama in having to make itself interesting solely by way of the ear. There is no satisfying the eye by gazing at the beautiful girl or the handsome man, no scene-sets that can be seen, no visible stage-business—nothing but what can be put over to the listener through speeches and sound effects. This is what makes radio writing exacting.

Besides skit and drama for entertainment programs, material may be needed to lubricate and vary the direct advertising and special-interest broadcasts such as go on the air during the daytime. From the writing viewpoint, however, daylight programs are radio's "small time." The "big time" begins around 7 or 8 p. m. and ends about 11. After that most of the listeners the station may have will be night-hawks and the DX-hunters seeking long-range reception.

At present, Mr. Magill says, comparatively few volunteer skits come to the average studio, perhaps only one or two a month, and these may not prove suitable. Apparently the studio staffs and a few organizations such as large advertising agencies at present supply most of the dramatic material that is used.

Recently the National Broadcasting Company reported that it was putting on 35 programs of a dramatic nature every week. Some of these, however, were adaptations of works not originally written for broadcasting.

Mr. Magill names one agency that employs 29 radio writers. Agency staffs also include artists and production-directors. In other words, such agencies as are well equipped to handle radio publicity for clients have a department to prepare and produce radio copy just as they have a department to prepare regular advertising copy and see it through the printing.

Commercial, or "sponsored," programs provide much of the demand for such material. With suitable skit or playlet material available, the broadcasting company's salesmen can close a contract that might not otherwise be obtained for a series of sponsored programs. The customary period for a series of weekly programs is three months or longer. Many advertisers prefer dramatic offerings to cut-and-dried dance music, Mr. Magill says. Program directors like dramatic programs to balance the large amount of music and the direct advertising and other dull but inevitable stuff.

Remarking that "the free lance may feel, after all these directions, that radio holds nothing for him," Mr. Magill marshals instances of notable success by outsiders which counter this impression. Phillips Lord's Seth Parker's Singing School failed when tried with a small New York station, but when put back on the air by WTIC, it became a nation-wide favorite. This led Mr. Lord to put on two other Seth Parker features and also the Uncle Abe and David quarter-hour programs. All these features are still on the air and popular with listeners. George Frame Brown's Real Folks is another instance. Perhaps the article might have cited Amos 'n' Andy also, since Amos and Andy, who began on the outside looking in, write their own stuff besides producing it.

Free-lance writers will always have an opportunity in radio, Mr. Magill concludes, for they bring a fresh viewpoint to the problems of entertainment. If the outsider has a good entertainment idea and can keep up with the procession, continuing to write programs that click, "Radio welcomes him, pays him bountifully, and does him honor."

Spain Flies!

Even Working Classes Have Their Air Clubs

Madrid

COLORFUL Spain, when flying came its way, saw it with the romantic eyes of thrilling travel. Commercialized aviation in the form of air mail and express meant little to it. And perhaps this was just as well.

In the more commercial countries aviation was pushed along the road to success by catering to the majority viewpoints of business. In Spain it is rapidly progressing under the influence of imagination-provoking passenger flying.

Even the working classes in Spain are getting their chance to "take the stick." Great success has attended a Madrid aviation club, known as the Popular Aviation Society, whose members are working-class men and women, who pay a small monthly fee in return for a number of flights each year. Women form a very good proportion of the members.

Sundays and holidays at the Cuatro Vientos Airdrome, made famous by its recent "capture" by the revolutionary Spanish major, Ramon Franco, are busy times. Four airplanes are kept going all day long taking up members of this club. Lack of proper flying equipment does not deter these enthusiasts, for they show up in all kinds of home-made flying clothes.

In addition to this movement there are light airplane clubs and many wealthy young men own their own ships as they used to motorcycles. The Government, under this impetus, is building 15 new airports within the next two years. The most important, the Madrid Airport, will be opened this spring, and will be the last word in technical progress.

Long neglected, regular air transport is coming. Spain lends itself particularly to air services, due to the long distances which separate the main cities. A small subsidy permits a limited service to now be carried on between Madrid and Barcelona and Madrid and Seville. With summer it is hoped to have a triweekly service to the Canary Islands.

Another projected service which should be of great interest to travelers is a line between Corunna and Biarritz. Many international continental lines end at Biarritz and projected transatlantic lines are due to terminate at Corunna. Thus a line between these two points would permit passengers from North and South America to have aerial connections with the main continental lines.

The Madrid-London service, operated for a short time last year, may be resumed. It would greatly help the Spanish postal service which needs aerial coöperation very badly at present. When mailing from Madrid it still takes three days to get a letter to London and two days to Paris.

Voices of Arabia

A King Commands Waves Which Obey Him

London

FOR 2000 years Arabia has lived in much the same way, except on its fringes. Messengers mounted on camels carry scrolls filled with the strange characters of Arabic writing when communication is desired. When Arabia does change, she decides to make it a sweeping process. Thus she plans a complete radio telegraph system with 15 stations. Even messages by occasional motorcars, the fastest thing used up to date, cannot compete with the winged waves of wireless.

Instead of a group of fleet-footed camels accompanying King Ibn Saud on his various journeys, he will have four Marconi transmitters in motor trucks which will keep him in constant touch with Mecca and Riyadh.

Since only Muhammadans are allowed to enter Mecca, the question of installing the equipment for the Mecca station came up and the Marconi company agreed to solve this particular bit of sales resistance by offering to train a Muhammadan engineer who will install the transmitting and receiving apparatus there.

Instead of the limited dot and dash system which requires operators for interpreters at either end, the King is having telephone equipment installed so that he can personally talk from one city to the other. Arab operators are to be trained for handling the apparatus which has been extremely simplified in its operation. Thus the camel caravan which has tracked its way across the desert since time immemorial, is finding itself challenged.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, FEB. 24

Orchestral

Harry Tucker's Barclay Concert Orchestra (CBS—T). Forty-five minutes of light opera, ballads and popular classics. 5.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra. (WEAF—T). Standard classics. 6:05, 6:45.

Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (CBS). Overture, Rosamund (Schubert); Waltz, Hansel und Gretel (Humperdinck); Finale, Symphony No. 7 (Beethoven); Canzone Amorosa (Nevin); Overture, Prince Igor (Borodin). 9:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Tchaikovsky, Saint-Saëns, Waldteufel and Gabriel-Marie are best known composers in this period. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Mabel Garrison, soprano; concert orchestra (WBAL). 8:30.

Salute to Cleveland (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). Mixed chorus and orchestra. 10.

Soloist and Orchestra

Felix Fox pianist; concert orchestra (WJZ Chain). Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasy" by Mr. Fox in all-Liszt "Works of Great Composers" period. 8:30.

Rhythmic Music

Leo Reisman and his orchestra; guest speaker (WEAF Chain). 5.

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra (WJZ—T). 8.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra (WEAF Chain). 9.

Coon-Sanders Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 8:30. Anson Weeks and orchestra, NBC Pacific. 9.

Browne and Llewelyn, vocal duo; Freddie Rich's Orchestra (CBS—T). "Every Street is Canal Street in Venice" according to the boys. 8:45.

Sigmund Spaeth, musical lecturer; male trio; violin quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (WEAF—T). Features, "More Synthetic Songs." Mr. Spaeth; medley of two popular waltzes by violins; St. Louis Blues," trio; "School Days" medley. 9:30.

Morton Downey, tenor; Jesse Crawford, organist; soloists; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; orchestra (CBS—T). "Playhouse" period. 10:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 6:45, NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

"The Great Bridge Feud" (Standard—WEAF Chain). Snow Village story of another brush between Uncle Dan'l and Old Neville. 7:30.

"And So To Bed-Diary of Samuel Pepys" (WOR). Drama period. 9:15.

De Valley Days (WJZ Chain). Repeating the story of the first mule team trip to the valley and back. 9:30.

"Mr. and Mrs." (CBS—T). 10.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF—T). Interviews by Edwin M. Alger. 8:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). News interpretations. 6:45, 8.

"The Machine and Unemployment" (WEAF—T). Two discussions in the Voters' Service" period. 7.

Frederic William Wile (CBS—T). Weekly political review. 7:30.

Kaltenborn Edits the News (CBS). 8:30.

Vocal

The Vikings, male quartet; William Wirges, pianist (WJZ Chain). Popular program. 7:15.

International Singers (CBS—T). Irish medley, "Ezekiel Saw de Wheel" and "Love's Old Sweet Song" features. 8.

Recitals

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Johnny Marvin, popular songs (WJZ Chain). 10:45.

International Program

Orchestral Concert from London (WEAF Chain). Fifteen minutes. 2:45.

Hockey

New York Americans-Toronto Maple Leafs (WOR). Forty-five minute story from Madison Square Garden by Jack Filman. 10.

Daytime Programs

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain). 10 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain). Progressive Garden Club meeting. 12:30.

Charles Carlisle, tenor; Vincent Sorey's Orchestra (CBS). Columbia Revue. 12:30.

Pennsylvania Hotel Luncheon Music (WEAF Chain). 1.

The Four Clubmen, male quartet (CBS—T). 2.

"Rhythm Instruments" (CBS—T). American School of the Air. 2:30.

"The Design and Making of Small Gardens" (WJZ Chain). Bernard M. Rifkin. 2:30.

Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain). Humorous dialogue and songs. 2:45.

"Muddy Three" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 2:45.

"World News About Women" (WEAF Chain). Mrs. F. Louis Slade. 3.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). Andre Kostelanetz, conductor. 3.

"Music in the Air" (WJZ Chain). Artist recitals. 3.

"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain). Orchestral period from Chicago. 3:30.

Elsie Baker, contralto; Theodore Webb, baritone (WEAF Chain). "Golden Gems" period. 3:30.

Pasillo Vagabonds (WJZ—T). Popular program by soloists and orchestra from San Francisco. 4.

"Italian Idyll" (CBS—T). Characteristic orchestral period under the direction of Vincent Sorey. 4.

"American Women Face Employment Problem" (WEAF Chain). 4.

Barbara Maurel, contralto; William Hain, tenor (CBS—T). Columbia Artists Recital. 4:30.

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

6:00 p. m.—Carolina Cabot Concert.
6:45 Limerick program.
7:00 Carolina Cabot Concert.
8:00 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
8:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
8:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
9:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
9:15 NBC, "Laws That Safeguard Society."
9:30 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
9:45 Jesters Trio.
10:00 NBC, Weber and Fields.
11:15 NBC, Welcome Lewis, Harold Van Emburgh, orchestra.
11:30 Masterpiece Pianist.
11:45 "The Larks."
12:00 NBC, Symphony Orchestra; Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
1:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 R. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

6:00 p. m.—"Uncle Bill and the Twins."
6:15 String Ensemble.
6:30 Stebbins' "Evening Stars" music.
6:45 National Affairs, David Lawrence.
7:00 Time; weather; World Bookman.
7:05 Sport Review; temperature.
7:15 Piano duo; dance orchestra.
7:30 Dance program.
7:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
8:00 Time; "Amos 'n' Andy."
8:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
8:30 Popular orchestra.
8:45 "Sailor" Ryan's Political Review.
9:00 NBC, "Circus" sketch.
9:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Earle Spicer, baritone; Vee Lawnhurst; Handy Boys Trio.
9:50 WBZ Flapers.
10:00 NBC, Rastelenetz's Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, "Cuckoo"; sketch.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 RKO Review.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; Bruins-Toronto hockey report.
11:30 Irving Gurer's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
8:30 "The Merry-Go-Round"; orchestra.
8:45 "The Saturday Nighters"; orchestra.
9:00 Shepard Stores Melodists.
9:15 Merrymakers Orchestra.
9:30 Musical Sports Review with Ralph Gilroy.
9:45 CBS, Mystery story.
10:00 "Breeding and Exhibition of Dogs in New England."
7:15 CBS, Rhythm Ramblers.
7:30 CBS, Soloists; Henry Burbig; Freddy Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 Chevrolet Chroniclers; recorded.
8:30 CBS, Alexander Woollcott, "The Early Bookworm."
8:45 CBS, Miss Lee Morse, popular songs.
9:00 CBS, Carborundum Band; Indian story.
9:30 Ben Pollack's Orchestra; Helen Rowland, soloist.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons' Show Boat; "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
11:00 Time; Bruins-Toronto hockey report; Frank Ryan, weather; news.
11:45 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Gloucester Musical Hour.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels; weather.
6:30 Keystone Program; time.

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 22

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
12:30 p. m.—Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:00 Boston Musicians' Subscription Fund Concert; Hans Ebell, pianist; Henry Warren, baritone.
2:00 NBC, Southern sketch.
2:30 Oscar Bigari's Orchestra; soloists.
3:30 NBC, Mario Chalmes, tenor.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Mixed chorus; organ; orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
9:30 Talk; time; Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Anna Case, soprano; Raoul Nadeau, baritone; Atwater Kent Orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Sketch, "Earth Incorporated."
10:30 NBC, Martha Attwood, soprano.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

9:45 a. m.—Young Judea Concert.
10:30 Goldman String Ensemble.
10:45 Church of the Unity.
12:45 p. m.—"Short Story Writing."
1:00 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 Washington Memorial Program.
3:00 NBC, "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
3:15 People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.
4:15 NBC, Musical Crusaders; mixed chorus.
4:45 NBC, Quartet and ensemble.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Fosdick; sextet; orchestra.
6:00 Time; weather; Bookman Review.
6:15 "Chronicles"; recorded.
6:45 The Co-Eds.
7:00 Dance orchestra and soloists.
7:15 Emily MacKenzie, soprano; George Wheeler, tenor.
7:30 NBC, Tuskegee Institute Quartet.
8:00 NBC, Emma Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour; speakers; sketches; orchestra.
9:15 Einar Hanson, violinist.
9:30 NBC, World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons.
9:45 Little Buster Melodies.
10:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; novelty orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Slumber Music Ensemble.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Review.
11:15 NBC, Male quartet.
11:30 Paramount organ. Arthur Gobel.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 "A Bouquet of Memories."
9:30 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Modern Brevities."
12:30 Russian Art Choir.
2:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus; orchestra.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bernardino Molinari, conductor. Symphony in E Flat Major (Haydn); Old Air and Dances for the Lute (Respighi); Novelletta (Martucci); Hebrew Rhapsody (Bloch; La Valse, choreographic poem (Ravel); Overture, The Bartered Bride (Smetana).
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, "Sweethearts of the Air"; mixed quartet; orchestra.
6:00 Earle Nelson, Helen Barr; Funnyboners; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Betty Smart, Ben Alley, soloists; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Fluffer-ettes Orchestra.
7:15 Dance orchestra.
7:30 Concert Orchestra, Arthur Feidler, conductor.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Sigmund Spaeth, lecture-recital.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Dog talk; organ.
9:00 CBS, George Washington's Birthday Party; Paul Claudel, French Ambassador; C. Bascom Slemp; band.
9:30 CBS, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Edgar Guest.
10:00 Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ; Paul Small, tenor; Duotones.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar."
10:45 Time; news; weather.
11:00 CBS, Back Home Hour.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church service.
1:45 p. m.—Greek Bible Students.
2:30 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
2:45 Shep Wolan's Orchestra.
3:30 Rescue Society Service.
5:00 Beverly High School program.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music.

FOR MONDAY, FEB. 23

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:15 E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 Caroline Cabot Concert.
10:00 NBC programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:15 Studio and musical.
3:30 NBC, Singers, mixed chorus.
4:00 NBC, United States Marine Band.
5:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:30 NBC Mystery Girl.
5:45 Limerick program.
6:15 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:45 "The Old Palmer."
6:00 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Popular program.
7:00 New England Orchestra.
7:30 Ben Bernie's Symphonies.
7:45 Jesters Male Trio.
8:00 Raymond Haven, soloist.
8:15 Vocal program.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:00 NBC, Will Rogers; Gladys Rice; Frank Black's Orchestra; Brigadiers Quartet.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," "The Illustrious Client."
10:30 NBC, Willard Robison's Deep River Ensemble.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 Studio and musical.
10:00 NBC programs.
11:00 Salon Ensemble.
11:30 Metropolitan Stage Show.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 Studio and musical.
3:30 NBC, "Chicago Serenade."
4:00 Studio and musical.
5:00 NBC, "Rumpelstilchen."
5:30 Salon Ensemble.
5:45 "National Affairs"; time; weather.
6:03 World Bookman; Sport Review.
6:15 Manuel DeHaan, organist.
6:30 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 Dance orchestra.
8:00 Sketchbook program.
8:15 Recorded vocal duo.
8:30 NBC, Balalaika Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Victor Young's Orchestra; Earle Spicer, baritone.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Rochester Civic Orchestra; Kolin Hager, tenor.
10:30 Time; "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:04 Sport Review.
11:14 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:15 CBS programs.
9:00 Studio and musical.
10:15 CBS programs.
11:45 Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 Studio and musical.
2:00 CBS programs.
2:30 Women's Federation.
4:00 CBS programs.
5:00 Brer Rabbit Playlets.
5:05 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Show Boat"; orchestra.
6:45 Dance orchestra; time.
8:00 Yankee Network Salute to Advertising.
6:30 Composer's Portraits.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 Eleanor Fourtin, pianist; Rosemary Stanford, soprano.
7:15 CBS, Frank Winegar's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 "Mickie" Alpert's Orchestra.
8:00 Recorded program.
8:15 CBS, Barber Shop Quartet.
8:30 CBS, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and speakers, from Detroit.
9:00 CBS, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; male trio.
9:30 CBS, Vocal soloists; quartet; style radiogram; dance orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; contralto soloist; piano duo.
10:30 CBS, "Story in a Song"; sketch.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Frank Mahler, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—"Piano Melodies."
5:30 Studio program.
6:00 Organ recital; temperature.
6:30 Organ recital; weather; time.

Tuesday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, "Sweet and Low Down."
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems"; soloists; orchestra.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:35 a. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air."
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—WNAC Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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INDUSTRIAL RISE IN REICH LINKED WITH FREEDOM

'Hands-Off' Policy Cited in Report by National Conference Board

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—The organization of German industry, which, within seven years has brought that country "out of chaos" to a position as one of the strongest industrial nations in Europe, is analyzed in a study published by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The report is entitled, "Rationalization of German Industry." It describes the industrial structure of Germany from the standpoint of production and distribution, and calls attention to the extent to which German industrialists are free to compete or combine without interference from the Government.

"In the United States the acceptance of a common program for controlling production is prohibited by law," the board said, in making the study public. "In other countries the independent producers may lawfully enter into an agreement concerning their production, price and market policies, but cannot enforce that agreement at law. Germany offers the example of a country where such agreements are not only permissible, but also enforceable at law."

The whole process of industrial reorganization in Germany, the board explained, may be summed up in the term "rationalization," which, under the hands-off policy of the state, has spread to all aspects of the economic problems involved.

"The aim of rationalization," according to the study, "is to eliminate that competition which results from faulty judgment of individual producers, from their miscalculations of the market, and to coördinate the efforts, first, of individual enterprises within an industry; second, of the different enterprises within a country, and, finally, of the competing industries in two or more countries.

"Rationalization, in its broadest sense, aims to eliminate errors of judgment due to faulty knowledge of market conditions, by vesting the power to regulate production, fix prices and allocate territories in a central authority. Rationalization represents the idea of enlightened leadership embracing an entire industry in its relation to other industries and to the national economy."

The logical following out of this rationalization idea has led in Germany, the board said, to the development of numerous associations of various forms and purposes.

"Freedom of trade in Germany means not only the freedom to compete at will, but the freedom to combine," it continued. "The so-called 'cartel' is the most prevalent form of association. Cartels may be divided into six groups, assording to their purpose: associations for regulating prices, associations for regulating output, profit-pooling associations, associations for allocating contracts, selling syndicates, and associations for apportionment of territories.

"While the organization of cartels may be of a more or less temporary nature, there are also certain other associations of a permanent character, such as mergers and combines. There is still one more form of combination known as 'communities of interest.'"

Commenting on the increase of Germany's competitive ability in foreign markets, which was the chief aim of the reorganization in order to enable it to discharge its war obligations by means of an export surplus, the report said:

"Whether, or how soon, Germany will be able to develop a surplus of exports in order to pay both reparations and interest charges, it is not possible to say, because it depends not only on Germany, but also on the purchasing power and tariff policies of foreign countries. The improvements in Germany's balance of payments during the last few years has been steady and considerable. The deficit that had to be made up by foreign loans has been decreasing steadily, and in 1930 Germany had a large surplus of exports on merchandise account."

Dr. Walter Simons of Leipzig, formerly Chief Justice and Acting President of the German Republic, on his recent visit to this country read the report and commented on it as "a very exhaustive, clear and judicious" report of the rationalization of industry in Germany, the board said.

HOOVER BOARD EVIDENCE GOES TO THE SENATE

(Continued from Page 1)

as well as of other reports of various branches of the Government published by authority."

No True Test Yet

The conclusion of the two-column Dennison-Sawyer report was, "There has not yet been any true test of the prohibition laws."

Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock in a statement made while he was special investigator of the commission said that a fair trial of prohibition would take 50 years. There is, he said, only one remedy for the present situation—to enforce prohibition laws, with possible slight amendments, "fairly, vigorously and sincerely. America must work out a civilization without the use of alcohol as a beverage." The "troublesome question" of prohibition, he said, may not have its solution "in state, county or district option, but some option . . . put into effect by a simple administrative policy—to make no effort to overcome the difficulties that legally exist in getting evidence as to the violations in the home."

The vast amount of testimony called for from the commission by the Senate was literally dumped in the Senate Chamber. It was late in the evening when newspaper men discovered the unheralded presence of this library of conflicting testimony, and the haste with which early news reports were prepared accounted for some errors. For instance, it was made to appear that Colonel Woodcock's testimony was given as prohibition commissioner, whereas he was actually only a special investigator at the time.

Canada Since Changes

Statements made regarding the Canadian Government's countenancing of rumrunning furthermore, featured in other accounts, have since then been put out of date by the Dominion's ban on such liquor cargoes.

The statement from Mabel Walker Willebrandt asserted that it was the "clear intent" of Congress to "exempt from prosecution the manufacturer of limited quantities of wine in the home."

Conflicting testimony was frequent, as that from James M. Britt, former general counsel of the prohibition bureau, that the dry law should have "an equal average degree of enforcement with our other laws, state and federal," and testimony by labor federation executives deploring the extent of drinking under prohibition, and urging the return of light wine and beer.

Among the documents were surveys of conditions under the dry laws in 32 States. Testimony on the so-called wet states, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Maryland, was not included.

Apparently much of the testimony to the commission was given under the impression that it was confidential. For example, Colonel Woodcock gave currency to the story that Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in the 1928 presidential election, told one of his subordinates that the New York "boys" did not want to be disturbed by enforcement, and recommended inactivity.

Wide Source of Information

Among the documents transmitted to the Senate were: Report of James J. Forester concerning economic conditions in Indianapolis, Lafayette and vicinity; statement as to the possible production of illegal liquor in the United States in 1930, prepared by the bureau of prohibition; notes of testimony by representatives of organized labor; study on local option by Carroll Hill Woody, of the University of Chicago.

Report of inquiry among social welfare executives; report on the prohibition question by Commander Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army; 18 pamphlets submitted by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment; 32 prohibition surveys made under the direction of the Commissioner of Prohibition in as many states.

List of persons killed by officers of the prohibition bureau and other fatalities in connection with enforcement; report of the Commissioner of Police of London Metropolis for 1928; summary by State Department of correspondence with Canada on smuggling of liquor; six printed documents regarding trade between the United States and Canada, and the liquor situation in Canada; pamphlets on liquor conditions in various Canadian provinces, and documents covering a study of the Scandinavian liquor control system.

Résumé of investigation into the prohibition law of Finland; Newfoundland customs returns for the year 1928-29, together with dispatches from the American Consul-General at St. John's; letter from the American Consul-General, Havana, Cuba, concerning exports of alcoholic products from Cuba during fiscal year ended June 30, 1930.

EDUCATORS HOPE TO EXTEND WORK AT LOWER COSTS

(Continued from Page 1)

look. It points out that the machine age with its accompanying technological unemployment and the rapidly changing industrial order leads thousands of people to seek through education some means of preserving their adaptability, increasing their resourcefulness, and opening new avenues of livelihood.

In addition the industrial order has brought increased leisure, hence thousands are in adult education, not for occupational preferment but to learn how to enjoy human experience more deeply.

Reversal of Conditions

Some of the most disastrous and far-reaching effects of inarticulation relate to the professional education of teachers, in the opinion of the commission, and the third part of the yearbook deals with teacher training, at the same time calling attention to the national survey for which Congress has appropriated $200,000.

Each of the 848,000 teachers of America is being asked to spend 10 minutes answering a questionnaire for this survey in an attempt to solve the problem of the present oversupply of teachers. Not more than 10 years ago a teacher shortage was threatened, now it is estimated that in New York City alone 5000 teachers lack positions while elsewhere in the country additional thousands, attracted by the rising standards of salary and security of tenure, have taken training and are unable to obtain places.

Methods of school financing largely determine the character of the educational program, according to the commission, and the fourth part of the yearbook tells which methods promise most in the development of articulation.

Greater Integration Sought

In some ways the commission found the formulation of standards of articulation the most difficult phase of its work. There was a difference of opinion as to whether child nature or social outcome should be the dominating and determining factor in school procedure, but the members agreed that articulation is a matter not only of the curriculum but of school administration and they have brought forward suggestions for greater integration even though not all of the suggestions are representative of universal practice or general accord.

Some of these recommendations contained in the yearbook undoubtedly will find their way into the resolutions and it is practically certain that the convention will address an appeal to the public to save the schools from such measures as reduction of the school terms or of the number of years in the school course, or possible increases in the size of classes, or the closing of the schools entirely, projects which have been brought forward by the taxpayers all over the country in an effort to reduce education costs.

Business should be the ally of education and not its competitor, in the opinion of the teachers, and on the eve of the convention the National Education Association has published a pamphlet to show that business needs education and education needs business.

In the pamphlet it is pointed out that while business does pay the school bill, that in return the schools are consumers of the products of industry, that education increases the consumer demand resulting in the development of old markets and the establishment of new ones, that trained workers have a higher standard of productivity, that the schools provide research workers and specialists needed by business and that education establishes an environment in which safe and congenial business relations are made possible.

To meet the needs of teachers out of employment the association has appointed a committee with Dr. W. C. Bagley of Teachers' College, Columbia University, as chairman to collect and administer a relief fund.

The national association has outlined a plan for relief including suggestions to the individual school systems to grant sabbatical leaves to teachers long in employment and use substitutes in their places, to employ assistant teachers for classes where there is wide variation in ability, to engage teachers for indexing and reporting, collecting data for reports and completing unfinished research investigations, expansion of the staff of visiting teachers, additional classes for adults, and the enlisting of unemployment teachers to carry on relief.

Heads Woman Deans

DETROIT, Feb. 21 (AP)—Miss Florence K. Root, dean of Cleveland College of Western Reserve University, was elected president of the National Association of Deans of Women in the concluding business session of a three-day meeting here yesterday. She succeeds Miss Thyrsa W. Amos, dean of women at University of Pittsburgh.

CANADIANS TO VISIT BUENOS AIRES FAIR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Canada will be represented at the British Empire Trade Fair at Buenos Aires when it opens on March 1 by one of the largest and most influential trade delegations ever to leave the Dominion. The latter will comprise more than 150 persons including 100 members of the Canadian Chambers of Commerce and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

They leave on Feb. 21 from Halifax by the S. S. Prince Robert, which has just been built for the Canadian National Steamships service on the Pacific coast, and has been put at the service of the delegation for its maiden trip.

Traveling on the same vessel will be Sir George Perley, the Dominion's official representative at the opening of the exhibition, and four Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who will stand guard at the Canadian pavilion. This pavilion, the largest on the grounds, has been remodeled and redecorated to advertise the Dominion's scenery as well as its industries.

An art section, operated under the direction of the National Art Gallery of Canada, will display the work of 67 of Canada's outstanding artists, and a section has been taken by Canadian universities to supply information on educational methods.

The unusual interest shown by Canadian manufacturers in a foreign exhibition reflects the increasing interest of this country in the market possibilities of Latin America.

Metallurgical Process Used for Ancient Coins

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 21—More than 2000 years ago the ancient Greeks were using a metallurgical process in making their coins which produced results distinctly more durable than the modern American 1-cent piece, it was disclosed here today in the report of Prof. Donald P. Smith and Dr. Earle R. Caley, of the Princeton University department of chemistry, who have just completed analytical studies on Greek coins.

As in modern mints, coins of the city of Sicyon were made by mass production methods. The metal was hammered out into sheets and the design later stamped with a die. The report corroborates archæological evidence already obtained that the Corinthian coins were made by a primitive and laborious process and cast in a terra cotta mold.

NEW YORK JUDGE FOUND NOT GUILTY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Magistrate Jacob Ellpern was cleared of charges of illegally practicing law and engaging in business while holding office as a magistrate by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn yesterday.

The report of James C. Van Siclen, official referee, who investigated the charges and found no violation of the law, was confirmed by the court.

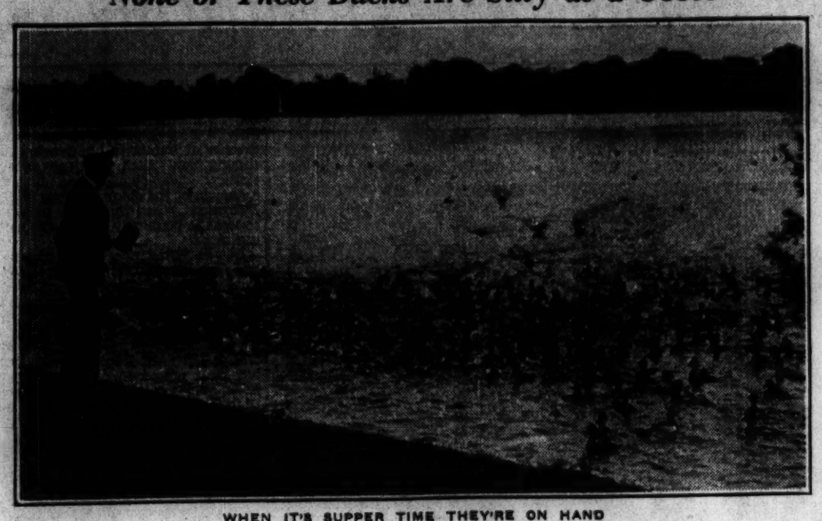
Magistrate Ellpern voluntarily retired from his duties as a magistrate during hearings, but it is expected he will resume his seat on the bench again next week.

VAN SCHAICK TO BE NAMED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt announced last night that he will send to the Senate on Feb. 20 the name of George S. Van Schaick, lawyer of Rochester, for nomination as state superintendent of insurance to succeed the late Thomas F. Behan of Albany. The appointment comes as a surprise to Tammany Hall and the John H. McCooey faction of Brooklyn

None of These Ducks Are Silly as a Goose



WHEN IT'S SUPPER TIME THEY'RE ON HAND

When the City Decided It Couldn't Feed Every Duck Visitor for Miles Around, the Winter Residents Got Together and Contributed a Mess Fund That Will Keep the Quackers Provided For Till Spring at Least.

FLORIDA DUCKS STICK CLOSE TO THE DOUGH DISH

When Feeding Time Comes in Orlando They Don't Need Calling Twice

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORLANDO, Fla.—Not all bread lines are confined to industrial centers of the north and east. This city finds itself in the embarrassing position of not being able to take care of all its "winter visitors," among whom a serious shortage of food has developed.

Thousands of wild ducks winter annually in the city, attracted back each year by memories of the 33 lakes of warm temperate water within the city's limits, and the protection from molestation, and most of all, the kindly park custodians who issue food supplies each evening.

Doubtless last summer the ducks talked too enthusiastically about this southern city, because with the coming of mid-winter literally thousands and thousands of the ducks began to arrive and to look hungry.

Five years ago E. H. Westover, a veteran officer of the police force, asked to be assigned to one of the parks where he might keep the school children off the flower beds and answer queries of tourists. He has become a landmark in Orlando and not the least responsive to his kindness are the ducks.

At first, Mr. Westover whiled away the late hours of the afternoon by scattering breadcrumbs for the few wild ducks and swans sailing on the lake.

Now, five years later, the feeding of the ducks is a sight that tourists come for miles to witness.

And so numerous have the host of feathered "tourists" become this season that in an effort to get the ducks spread more equally throughout the city on all the lakes, Mr. Westover had to refrain for several days from his feeding operations, while special efforts were made on other lakes to lure away his feathered friends.

The feeding of the ducks, in fact, became somewhat a financial burden to the city fathers, who voted that only a certain sum be set aside each week for the ducks, adding sagely that the fowls would have to scratch for themselves or go hungry.

Mr. Westover was quite disturbed by this unfeeling lack of sympathy for his friends, and in response to his pleas that someone look after the ducks, a number of public-spirited winter visitors, who enjoyed the sight of the birds at feeding time, took up a collection to buy food for the ducks for the remainder of the winter.

Thus anyone in this city in the late afternoon may still witness the rush and whir of 1000 wings as the birds half swim, half fly the length of the lake, at the familiar sight of a slight, spare uniformed man walking toward the lake's edge with outstretched hands.

U. S. BANKERS COOL TO PROPOSAL FOR WAR DEBT DEBATE

(Continued from Page 1)

necessary to pay to Washington. Great Britain, in the contingency of all round suspension up to the limit allowable by existing agreements, would have to dip into its private purse in order to maintain payments on account of war debt interest to the United States.

Debt-Reparations Link

Because of these complications it is felt that any suspension of payments by Germany should in fairness be accompanied by an offer from Washington to suspend a more or less corresponding amount. This would involve, first of all, a recognition that debts and reparations are "a connected series of transactions," to use the terminology of the Balfour note. No administration since Wilson's has acknowledged that such a link exists. That is why under the Young plan the United States receives its minor share of reparations direct from Germany and not via the Bank for International Settlements, as do the other creditors.

Most observers think that when the time comes to talk about postponement, the logic of events will have persuaded the Administration in Washington to admit what most other people admit, that debts and reparations belong to the same account.

Then the decision of Washington to suspend part of the interest as well as the principal of the war debts would cause a delicate fiscal situation. For the first time since the advent of the debt settlements, the receipts from interest payments are being used to set off against a budget any deficit. Until the present fiscal year they were applied, with the principal payments, to the reduction of public debt. Thus, any action by the Administration on the war debt receivable as interest would increase the deficit.

In New York, there is a strong feeling that it would be unwise to invoke the suspension clauses of the Young plan until confidence in Germany has been thoroughly restored. For this reason the move of the French Government in joining the international credit to Germany is regarded as of great significance. According to bankers in close touch with the situation, nothing will be done without the complete coöperation of all the parties concerned, and, as compared with the bickering before the Young plan went into effect, this is felt to be a great triumph for the cause of international understanding. This is the point that stands out prominently in conversation.

Bankers Are Chary

Apart from the question of postponement, the banking community is chary about committing itself to approval of the revisionist speeches by Mr. Wiggin, President Butler and others. It deprecates all such talk until the stage of suspension has been reached, if ever.

The difficulty in connection with revision, as seen from New York, does not so much concern the Administration in Washington, though there is no evidence that Mr. Hoover thinks on these subjects any differently from his predecessors. The difficulty is connected rather with the attitude of American opinion in general.

To the people at large a debt is an obligation from which the Governments in Europe cannot shirk. They do not split hairs over the difference between a political and a commercial debt. An appeal to self-interest in looking after a customer, for money as well as goods, is also likely to leave them cold. And any move that would transfer the burden of paying war debt from Europe to American taxpayers would be most unpopular during a time of economic stringency.

Much more educational work will have to be done, it is stated, to bring home the true inwardness of the war debts and the part they play in disturbing both the political and economic relations of the United States. Which would show that the banking community is in favor of revision. That would be a fair summing up of New York's position, but in general the emphasis for the present is on postponement of payments, with revision, when mentioned at all, relegated to the future.

New Microscope Expected to Open Up Unexplored Field in Natural Science

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—The development in Germany of a new ultra-violet light microscope that will give clear images at twice the distance of the most powerful microscopes now in use here was announced by F. F. Lucas, metallurgist and microscopist of the Bell Telephone laboratories, during the Howe Memorial lecture before the Institute of American Mining and Metallurgical Engineers yesterday.

This microscope which has been developed at the Zeiss Works in Jena, in coöperation with experts from the Bell Telephone laboratories, is expected to bring about revolutionary advances in man's effort to understand the basic structures of metals and perhaps in the realm of biology, Mr. Lucas declared. Mr. Lucas is distinguished for the development of an ultra-violet light microscope which magnifies up to 6000 diameters and has made possible many advances in metallurgy and biology. The new instrument is expected here from Germany soon.

Four natural scientists distinguished for outstanding accomplishment in the fields of mining and metallurgy were honored at the annual reception and dinner of the institute last night.

The dinner was attended by more than 800 engineers from all parts of the United States and several from abroad.

Francis W. MacLennan, general manager of the Miami Copper Company, Miami, Ariz., received the William Lawrence Saunders gold medal, one of the institute's highest awards, presented annually for "distinguished achievement in mining." President Hoover is a holder of the Saunders medal, awarded to him in 1928. This year the Saunders medal was awarded to Mr. MacLennan in recognition of work in connection with the mining of low-grade copper ores.

William H. Pierce, president of the Pierce-Smith Converter Company of Baltimore, received the James Douglas medal, which is awarded every year by the institute for "distinguished service in nonferrous metallurgy" under the terms of an anonymous endowment in memory of the late James Douglas, a noted metallurgist. The award was made to Mr. Pierce for his numerous designs and improvements of devices and machinery for smelting, refining and rolling copper.

Edmund S. Davenport, a member of the research staff of the United States Steel Corporation's laboratory at Kearny, N. J., received the institute's Robert Woolston Hunt cash prize, awarded to him for his studies with cast iron, tungsten, thorium and the transformation of austenite at constant subcritical temperatures.

Dr. Waldemar Lindgren, the William Barton Rogers professor of economic geology and head of geology department at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was made an honorary member of the institute. He is one of the foremost geologists in the United States and has been at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for 19 years.

$50,000 GIVEN TO ULSTER

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Pilgrim Trust founded by E. S. Harkness, New York financier, for endowment and social work in the United Kingdom, has allotted $50,000 from its fund to Ulster. The gift has been placed at the disposal of Queen's University, Belfast.

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Completing the Artist's Picture

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

PERHAPS the heartiest laughs artists indulge in they sometimes owe to the commentators on exhibitions of prints, paintings and sculpture. Yet even as they give vent to the amusement they often feel at some inept remark made in good faith by an industrious professional gallery trotter, they admit to a certain glow of appreciation that is as real as their pleasure when the reviewer makes a palpable hit. What Frenchman was it who summed it all up in a devastating phrase? "The artist does the work and the critic has the inspiration." Why is the artist glad of any response? Why is he delighted when his work is received with the perception for which he had hoped. Because he knows that his picture, essentially, exists only during the collaboration of an onlooker. As a play written to be performed wholly exists only in the presence of an audience—assuming that it receives first-rate performance—so a picture needs an appreciator for its completion.

Some painters there may be who would maintain that they can do the whole thing, and that they need no collaborative appreciation. They have done something of interest to themselves and that is that. But that isn't altogether that if they intend to exhibit. What interested the painter may not interest the layman. Possibly that interest was largely technical, in which case the work will, to be sure, receive appreciation from fellow technicians. If he is painting to please himself and them, well and good. But what of the layman? He has slight interest in technique. He would not care to hear Paderewski practicing scales for nine hours a day, if by any chance he were in the next hotel room. After about 10 minutes of that sort of thing that same layman, little knowing that a master was whetting his art to a fine edge, would very likely pound on the wall and cry: "When you get tuned up, play something."

* * *

Some such impulse of thought comes to the layman in visiting any miscellaneous art exhibition, that of the Allied Artists of America, for instance, continuing free to the public until March 3, at the American Fine Arts Society Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York. Here and there he will find a work that will mean nothing to him, though it obviously meant something to the painter or it never would have been put on canvas. Furthermore, the picture that means little to one layman may mean something to another. Some persons are more sensitive to color than to form, others look upon color as subservient to form. The majority give their attention only to pictures that have some sort of subject interest.

We are still speaking of the layman's viewpoint, which may be fully as artistic in its fundamentals as that of the gentlemen who made of art a profession. Some painters have a stronger sense of color than of form. Some sacrifice color to form. Some have that wholeness of aesthetic comprehension that enables them to achieve that final simplicity which is expressed in harmony of color, well-considered forms, and orchestrated design, all serving a unified ideas. For pictures expressing this unity the layman audience is nearly unanimous. The degree of their comprehension has nothing to do with the fact that they respond to unity of impression, and thus help to complete the picture's reason for being.

* * *

Unity of color, design and idea makes of Eugene Higgin's "Flood Victims," in the center of the west wall of the large gallery, one of the top notes of this exhibition. A group of country people escaping from high river waters has been arranged by Mr. Higgins in the mass of a long triangle resting on its side. The point of the mass reaches down to the river bank, where other fugitives are arriving in two boats. The general color is almost a chocolate brown, with ruddy notes and passages of faded blue, green and rose. The land which has been abandoned is overcast by storms, but there is a blue break in the clouds over the refugees' heads, as if brightening their hopes for a new day.

Here is a subject picture, yes, and some painters will say that is what they try to avoid. Do they not really mean that they haven't the time and patience to work out a difficult problem in composition? The nub of that problem is to avoid banality, which usually means knowing when to stop. More subject pictures are ruined by overstatement on the part of the painter than by the fact that trite ideas went into their making. Overstatement means that the painter said it all, leaving nothing for the observer to add as his contribution toward completing the picture.

"Whippoor Will," by Albert P. Lucas, winner of the Isodor prize, is not a subject picture, but an evocation of a mood. A great clump of trees fills the eye. Behind them the moon shines, and the green-blue night floods the scene.

* * *

Thus one may wander through the four galleries receiving and giving impressions. Louis Betts' Granville Smith portrait, winner of the Allied Artists' medal of honor, is all that it specifies and something more. Although an individual is here portrayed we also feel the presentation of a type. Undoubtedly this man is a painter, though garbed like a banker about to depart for his office. Knowingly Mr. Betts has built up the head with many subtle construction planes, many of which are done with single flicks of the wrist. In "Fishermen" George Pearse Ennis presents to us two hardy men of the sea taking their ease on boat deck, and brought forward intimately by a background of dark-colored sail. "White Day," by Hobart Nichols, is a snow scene that is not circumscribed by being the portrait of a place; and so the painter stirs in us the idea of winter, without imposing a literal description that will forbid our memories and defeat our imaginations.

In looking at this show we wonder if some painters ever stop to ponder the fact that a combination of harmonious colors may not necessarily be agreeable. There is such a thing as carrying out a design in two tones, so raw in their excess of hue as to be repellent. Daubigny used to say, "One dominant color in a picture is good, two colors are fair, three or more make mud." Then there was Titian, praised as a great colorist, who was content in "Man with Glove," to use two colors, one of which was subservient.

* * *

But to go on. Carl Wuermer shows one of his landscapes carefully drawn in paint, with every little flower and shrub in the foreground presented as an entity, joyfully painted, as the pre-Raphaelites considered every leaf on a tree. Emma Fordyce McRae offers one of her handsome all-over patternings of a decoration. Louis F. Berneker stages one of his graceful dances of a trio of nymphs. Bertha Menzler Peyton in "Down Essex Way" gives us a lyrical glimpse of a Massachusetts scene in June. Chauncey Ryder brings a pearly and frosty thought of snow in "Early Winter." Abbott Graves's "Still Life" exemplifies taste matching skill. Edgar Payne gives us the thrill of nature's careless architecture in the Rockies, in a view that mounts from green grass to perpetual snow.

"Billy," by Josephine M. Lewis, might have for title "Any Baby," so completely does it attain to the general as well as the particular, clothed in pink bloom. In "Cloud Comedy" Charles G. Curran allows us to discover a pack of sky hounds in full cry after a fleeing vagabond. Or is this a celestial new Diana of the chase, mounted on a skittish elephant? Mr. Curran knows the fun of making his audience act. "Outside the Harbor," by Malcolm Humphreys, has wholeness in the service of greenish forms to his theme. The charm of a dominant harmony of sepia tones is in Frederick S. Mulhaupt's "Winter Morning, Gloucester." In the room of small sketches, George M. Bruestle and many others prove that they see pictorially even when gathering their material from nature. George Laurence Nelson's "Mission House, Stockbridge," captures the character of old New England taste in house-building.

* * *

Sculpture, by its very character, tends to keep the artist within the province of unity of expression. George J. Lober evolves a graceful figure of a girl drawing the word "Amo" on the sand, and the whole is brought into harmony by the material—sandstone. This is no copying of nature, though it does involve a happy coincidence. "The Flame," by Bonnie MacLeary, embodies its idea in an aspiring scroll of movement, starting at the whirling base and escaping lightly from the slender fingers stretched overhead. "Rhythm," by Marion P. King, is sweeping in its movement. One is almost impelled to echo its gesture.

Courtesy of the Allied Artists of America

"SUMMER," FROM A PAINTING BY GUSTAVE WEIGAND

Pennsylvania Academy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia

CONTRASTS in technique and in thought mark the annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture by members of the Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts now on view in the Art Club gallery.

One finds, for example, bits that are somber and macabre from such artists as Kenneth Bates and Eleanor Tweed. Their outlook upon life as interpreted in their paintings holds greater appreciation for tragedy than for buoyancy. At the opposite pole, however, is the gay design quality of Slavatore Pinto's beach scene, with its colorful bathers under gay parasols.

Different also is the more fanciful decorative panel, "Nine Planets and a Million Suns," by D. Owen Stephens. Here one is drawn away from the mundane, gay or sad, to dwell among the stars, but the astronomical flavor of the design is tempered by the tiny footnote border that traces the evolution of living things from prehistoric times to the era of man.

Far too much time is being lavished by artists upon still-life, and the present exhibition shows many sides of this much-vexed modern art question. Arranging objects for decorative purpose gives place in many of the works by younger painters to a curious art potpourri. "Still-Life," by Dorothy Doolittle Bastian, for example, throws together without any sense of poetic unity such assorted objects as parts of stairs, door, table, fruit, book and crockery, with a glimpse of window and green haze of outdoor landscape on the side. "Still-Life Interior," by Cora Purviance Gibson treats still-life in much the same style of bargain-table odds and ends, but varies the assortment in choice of a clock, a double white column, a magazine and a holly plant. Both canvases show an ingenuity that might seek a better cause.

Achieving Mood

In "Die Götterdämmerung," Lillian B. Fleisher endeavors to establish a definite mood through the elemental color and form flow of suggested mountains and bare wind- and rain-torn trees.

Quite opposite in feeling is Ivan Le Lorraine Albright's "Memories of the Past." A disillusioned lady with straw flowers in her hair turns her gaze toward the audience. She is admirably drawn, and depicted with a dry clarity of technique that takes one back to the handling of some of the old Flemish masters. The work, though somewhat repelling and stark, is none the less powerful.

Industrial motifs crop up in such differently conceived works as "Industry," by Carl E. Lindborg, with its bleak volume-accented realism of factory buildings, and "Morning at the Colliery," by Herbert N. Hooven, with its shimmer of many colors. The modern city, with its brilliantly lit billboards, its dark bridge tracery and its commercial background, finds expression in Margaret M. Law's nocturne, "Railroad Bridge"; while "Summer Evening at the Fair," by Elise E. Hoelzel, gives the quick tempo of pacing horses and interested spectators against the olive green of background fields and a stagy orange-yellow moon.

Atmospheric changes, now rain, now sun, with wet village asphalt pavement and beyond a sun-touched patch of green farm land, offer material for "April," by Francis Speight.

Play of Color

Among the interesting figure compositions one may find Alice Kent Stoddard's "Yellow Cat," the study of a cat on an orange-yellow cushion almost completely surrounded by the curving form of a flaxen-haired little girl wearing a bight blue-green dress. The canvas achieves freshness through interest of composition and play of color. "Italian Peasant Child," by Martha Walter, is less gay, more wistful, and develops its pigments in intense blues and greens with a touch here and there of red.

The gold medal of the Fellowship, which carries a cash award of $100, was given this year to Grace Gemberling for her "Landscape," an improvisation upon nature in greens, red-browns and grays.

The May Audubon Post Prize went to Theodore Van Soelen for "Santa Fé," a study of the southwest in which human beings are seen against adobe church and mountain background.

The sculpture includes life masks by A. Violet Clark, sketch heads by Alexander Portnoff and Antonio Coritzans, a "Baby Bird Bath" by Beatrice Fenton, "Jean" by Beatrice Fox Griffith, an idealized head by Henry Ewertz and baby portraits by Ewertz and Luigi Maram. D. G.

'Much Ado' Given at Delhi

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Delhi, India

THE sixth annual production of the Shakespeare Society of St. Stephen's College, Delhi, was "Much Ado About Nothing"; and for its fidelity to the essential Shakespeare, the presentation given by a group of Hindu and Muhammadan students might have had its environment in Oxford, Eng., instead of Delhi.

The observer accustomed to English productions of Shakespeare was curious as to the effect dusky-skinned players would have upon a play generally performed by actors either fair or ruddy. But the Beatrice of Phiroze Davitri might have been an Italian girl, so admirably did the makeup disguise the Indian.

Moreover, in a country where the attitude to women differs so radically from that existing in Europe or the United States, the students needed an exceptional penetration in the reading of the play, and were called upon for a greater intensity of acting than Western players, who are guided by conditions which they understand from personal experience.

In this regard, the acting of Asoka Kumar Sen (Don Pedro), Birjia Ahmad Ansari (Don John), Prem Kishan (Claudio), and S. Das Gupta (Benedick), indicated players of unusual talent, particularly in the case of Prem Kishan.

The Dogberry and Verges episodes possessed in their delineation something of that character which traces itself to the tradition of the Old Vic in London; while the brightness of the entire production—in coloring, sprightliness and general tone—belonged essentially to Italy, with the added beauty of Oriental color superimposed.

Simplicity was the keynote in acting and staging. A wealth of beauty marked the costuming. Here the Indian flair for loveliness of color and richness of decoration stood out in startling effect, enriching the play to a standard not often surpassed in productions in England. The groupings of characters presented pictures that had almost a vocal joy.

St. Stephen's Shakespeare Society was founded in 1924 and aims at presenting a play of Shakespeare annually. It also holds meetings for the reading and study of Shakespeare plays.

A group of Europeans constituted the orchestra.

The Kaleidoscope

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

WHEN Guthrie McClintic saw "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" in London, in preparation for staging the play in New York for his wife, Katharine Cornell, he felt that the weak final scene should be omitted. The author, Rudolph Besier, would not hear of it.

The Chaplin Twist

One of the best touches in Charlie Chaplin's "City Lights" comes in the scene where he hands the blind girl $1000 as a means of helping her regain her sight. Or so he says. When she kisses his hand in gratitude, he hands over the part of the sum which he had been keeping for himself.

Spoofing the Talkies

In "City Lights," which contains no dialogue, Chaplin shows a statue-unveiling ceremony, with speeches by two of the town's leading citizens. Instead of words, there comes from the screen strange and not unmusical noises, resembling those we used to make by humming through a comb wrapped in tissue paper.

And Mack Sennett

In "A Hollywood Theme Song" that wag Mack Sennett shows a family group singing "My Estelle" in chorus, and the baby joining in with bass voice. A half-turn on the voice recording control knob did the trick.

Evergreen Jokes

We supposed that the stuttering comedian had been retired on pension. But no, he pops up again in "Cimarron." In "Finn and Hattie" reappears that mossy jest about the gentleman whose whiskerage was so luxuriant that he need wear no cravat.

Breathing Easier

So much attention is paid to story "trends" in Hollywood studios that many persons have felt a concern about the newest fashion for filming old-time non-royalty sob stories, such as "East Lynne," of which two companies have made versions. Neither has met with enthusiastic box-office response, thus sparing us from a threatened screening of "St. Elmo," "Frou-Frou" and "Moths."

Advertising Films

One up-state New York manager became so emboldened by the willingness of his audience to endure an advertising film that he put two on the bill. His reward was a chorus of protests and letters to the newspapers. Now he knows that there is a limit.

That's Out

Among the many apocryphal stories that come out of Hollywood is one about the producer who instituted an economy wave by banning all work on locations. One day he reprimanded a writer for ending one of his stories with the words "And so he went over the hill to oblivion."

Those Dog Comedies

Can it be that lovers of dogs do not attend the movies in large numbers? If they did would they not protest against those alleged comedies in which helpless animals, by means of straps and wires operated by unseen hands, are made to imitate the less creditable actions of human beings?

Another Long-Felt Want

A concession firm in London has evolved a non-crackling wrapping for chocolates for those who cannot witness a play without candy accompaniment. E. C. S.

'Blue Roses'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Gaiety Theater, "Blue Roses," a new musical play, by Desmond Carter and Caswell Garth, beginning Jan. 20, 1931. The cast:

Ronnie Farman.....George Neil
Peggie Brown.....Towyna Thomas
Ann Winslow.....Vera Bryer
Egbert Parkinson.....Kenneth Kove
Susan Winslow.....Joan Colin
Jimmy Mallows.....Roy Royston
Chepstow Potts.....George Clarke
Otis Van Tuyt.....Arthur Finn
Septimus Winslow.....Frank Freeman
Lady Sloane.....Lena Halliday

There is a lot to be said for the theory that a musical comedy ought to contain a comedian. Most producers of such things, however, do not agree with this proposition. In England at least they have almost ceased to include in their pieces actors whose sole intention is to make the audience laugh. The comedian as such has given way to the handsome jeune premier, who is now expected to add some touches of humor to his dancing and singing and slick carriage of his clothes. This change has involved some loss of the old uproarious type of enjoyment, when the funny man was content to be merely funny and nothing more.

But in "Blue Roses" the comedian has triumphantly returned in the persons of George Clarke and Kenneth Kove, the former throughout the piece intent on pilfering the horticultural marvels of the title and the latter, as a perfectly preposterous private detective, engaged in preserving them, but both united in bonds of firmest friendship through being old boys of the same public school. Whether they were funniest when persuading Otis Van Tuyt that the sea was stormy, or when proving that Poppleton is five miles south of York, or when, with Roy Royston, they imitated the specialty dancers, it is hard to say. On each of these occasions they reached their own best level; and no one can want more than that. Jean Colin was an attractive leading woman.

Current Films

Box-office reports indicate that the following pictures are among the best sellers in the larger cities of the United States: "Cimarron," "Inspiration," "Reducing," "Little Cæsar," "City Lights," "The Man Who Came Back"—all of which have been commented upon in this place on preceding Saturdays. The following lists are offered as information only, not in recommendation of any motion picture.

For Adults

Gentleman's Fate. Jack Gilbert appears to good advantage in the drama of a wealthy man who discovers that his father is a racketeer. With Louis Wolheim, Anita Page, Leila Hyams, Marie Prevost. Directed by Mervyn LeRoy.

The Southerner. Lawrence Tibbett as a returned prodigal who sings himself back into the good graces of his family. With Esther Ralston, Emma Dunn, Roland Young and Stepin Fetchit.

Seas Beneath. George O'Brien in a submarine melodrama about spies and adventure. With John Loder. Interesting when the trite plot is not being dwelt upon.

Dance, Fools, Dance. Joan Crawford as a wealthy girl who comes down i t the world, and works for a living while her weak brother falls in with gangsters. Miss Crawford is strong in hackneyed melodramatic story.

The Great Meadow. Story of the Kentucky pioneers, with Eleanor Boardman, John Mack Brown, Lucille LaVerne and Gavin Gordon.

Cimarron. Fictional story of the rise of Oklahoma, with Richard Dix as a quixotic newspaper man.

The Criminal Code. Significant prison drama with Walter Huston, Phillips Holmes.

Paid. Joan Crawford in a strong film version of the old melodrama, "Within the Law."

For the Family

City Lights. Charlie Chaplin in one of his characteristic romantic farces. Without dialogue, but with sound effects that heighten the pathos and humor of the situations.

Abraham Lincoln. D. W. Griffith's human and convincing picture of the American Civil War President, with Walter Huston in the lead.

The Big Trail. Pioneering in the American West along the trail of the covered wagons.

Fighting Caravans. Another fast-moving covered wagon story, with Ernest Torrence, Tully Marshall, Lily Damita and Gary Cooper.

Trader Horn. Exciting picture made in African jungles and elsewhere, with Edwina Booth, Harry Carey and African natives; and teeming with animal life.

Lightnin'. Will Rogers' homely philosophy and common sense brighten all the corners of a conventional melodrama.

A Lady's Morals. Misleading title for a story of Jenny Lind's career as a singer. With Grace Moore and Reginald Denny.

Morocco. Gary Cooper and Marlene Dietrich in a drama of exiles in North Africa. Well directed by Josef von Sternberg.

Tom Sawyer. Jackie Coogan and Mitzi Green in Mark Twain's boyhood classic.

Part Time Wife. Misleading title for pleasant comedy about golf and domesticity.

Rango. Thrilling scenes among the apes in the Sumatran jungle.

The Royal Family. Ina Claire and Fredric March in an amusing and touching picture of home life among the actors.

Annual Chicago Etching Exhibit

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO

THE annual show of etchings under the auspices of the Chicago Society of Etchers, which is on view until March 1, is stronger than usual and holds up well even though preceded by the brilliant lithograph and wood cut exhibition which caused so much comment.

Etching is a serious technique, not to be lightly acquired, and it may be that the difficulties of acquisition have sometimes blinded its disciples to the possibilities of its delicate, graceful and even cheerful use, not to mention its strong and rugged aspects. It is a disciplined technique, and therefore one never sees in it the amateurish attempts at self-expression which sometimes make painting exhibitions so amusing or so distressing. The wilder type of moderns simply do not etch; they haven't the time to be bothered with it, for it is hard to grasp a fleeting hint of an idea by the tail and fasten it securely for further study.

This may be one of the reasons why architectural subjects have always so appealed to etchers—buildings "stay put" as long as you like. There is also the uncompromising quality of an etched line—it has to go just where it should, and it cannot hint, it must always state definitely. Therefore an etcher should think well before he etches, and have something so worth while to say that it will merit the careful treatment that is essential.

Variety and Beauty

The etchers represented in this show have taken thought to good purpose. There is much variety, much real beauty and plenty of ideas, but one will look in vain, probably for the reason stated above, for a very "modern" section. Very few prints of this type were submitted, and the majority of these are not extreme. Several are devoted to abstractions, but they are fine pieces of craftsmanship with well-developed patterns. More than a whim has been expressed.

Stanley Anderson, R. E., of London, won the first Logan Prize of $100 and a bronze medal. He showed a group of four, two etchings and two engravings, any one of which was worthy of a prize. The winning print, called "The Reading Room," showed three or four tattered men seeking solace in a library, peacefully and without bitterness. It is a masterly composition, and beautifully executed.

This year the English exhibitors made a clean sweep, for the second Logan Prize went to Harry Morley for his "End of the Day," and Doris Boulton won third prize with an Egyptian subject, "The Mound of the Fortress."

Dramatic Composition

The English group as a whole are the best craftsmen, and they seem, when they turn to engraving, to be as proficient as any of their predecessors. Fine prints by Gerald L. Brockhurst and William E. C. Morgan attest this amazing skill, as does also the work of Robert Austin. Most of the English things are quiet in mood.

Kerr Eby, an American, won the prize of the Chicago Society of Etchers for a plate called "New England Winter."

"Flying Buttresses," an architectural composition by John H. Jewett, is a dramatic composition which would attract favorable notice in any exhibition. From Hawaii come two fine aquatints of tropical fish, by H. M. Luquiens. They have the exquisite quality of the best decorative subjects of the Japanese, with their lucid simplicity of presentation. Martin Lewis has four fine plates, one of which, "Arch, Midnight," was bought for the Institute collection.

There is little work in color. People seem either to specialize in color etching or not to bother with it. Max Pollack has a fine, strong color print called "Jewish Shop, Old Paris," and Mrs. Bertha Jacques, the secretary of the Chicago Society of Etchers, has three competent color prints of flower subjects.

A few of the prints hark back to the times, 35 years ago, when etchings were considered one of the signs of respectability. Snow and white birches in several different presentations belong to this group, and they are well done, but there must have been some artistic growth in the United States recently, for they seem rather tame and banal when compared to the other exhibits.

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Music News of the World

A Precursor of the Piano

By VICTOR BELAIEV

MOSCOW

MY RECENT travels in Central Asia took me to Tashkent in December, 1930, and while there I became acquainted with the collection of Central Asiatic musical instruments formed by Ni'man Mumin-Zade, a lecturer attached to the eastern section of the State Musical Technical Institute. The collection included a specimen of a zither-shaped instrument which was pronounced by him to be a qanun. Its sole remaining string was of stout iron wire and looked like a supplementary string. Mumin-Zade thought it would be impossible to find a performer on this instrument in Uzbekistan, unless it was an old man living in the neighborhood of Tashkent, who, however, had long ago given up playing.

The chief peculiarity of Mumin-Zade's qanun is that it has two rows of fixed frets in the form of wire knobs, arranged under the two melody strings on the broader side of the instrument. By measuring these frets and calculating the intervals from the figures obtained, we arrive at the following interesting results: the first string (nearest to the player) gives us the major scale with a minor seventh and a compass of 2¼ octaves. Taking C as the tonic we get the following series of notes: C, D, E, F, G, A, B-flat, c, d, e, f, g, a, b-flat, c', d', e', f'.

The second string, arranged parallel with the first, produces, in addition to the fundamental C, a series of 10 notes, which prove to be no other than the chromatic semitones missing from the two lower octaves of the first string, viz: D-flat, E-flat, F-sharp, A-flat, B, d-flat, e-flat, f-sharp, a-flat, b.

Arranging the notes of both strings in an ascending order (we will take the lowest octave only) we get: C, D-flat, D, E-flat, E, F, F-sharp, G, A-flat, A, B-flat, B, C; that is to say, we actually obtain the system on which the piano keyboard is constructed (the distribution of the chromatic scale between the white and the black keys).

There is one difference, however: in the fundamental diatonic scale on the qanun, in accordance with the system on which the scales are developed, we have, not C natural, but the more ancient C-flat.

Eichhorn's Qanun

The existence in Central Asia of a zither-shaped instrument with so interesting a scale constrains me to introduce a little historical information, in order to elucidate the question of the gradual transformation of these ancient zithers into the modern piano.

The first investigator of the music of Central Asia, the Tashkent conductor August Eichhorn, describes under the name of qanun, an instrument resembling a cembalo, acquired by him in Central Asia and now preserved in the Moscow State Conservatory. He says: "The qanun or kalin (the Indian chadrida), a sort of gusli, an instrument which may be regarded as the precursor of the modern piano. Of ancient Arab origin. A very old and exquisite specimen from Kashgar, with 36 to 38 steel strings on bridges, with wooden sticks and a tuning-key used while playing. The instrument demands much practice and experience, and that is why good performers are very rarely encountered; even in Turkestan there are none at all."

(Complete Collection of the Musical Instruments of the Peoples of Central Asia," by A. F. Eichhorn, St. Petersburg, 1884, p. 10.)

Eichhorn's qanun differs from Mumin-Zade's in two respects. First, in the method by which the notes are produced: with Eichhorn's sticks are used, while with Mumin-Zade's the strings are plucked by a metal appliance in the shape of a finger-nail, which is worn on the fingers of the right hand. In the second place, Eichhorn's qanun has not the frets, which seem to be peculiar to Mumin-Zade's, and which approximate the latter to the contemporary piano.

The Chang

There exists in Central Asia at the present day another instrument resembling the cembalo; it is widely used and is known as the chang. It is distinguished from Eichhorn's qanun by the fact that half of its strings produce two notes, owing to their division by a peculiar bridge into two unequal parts. This chang, like Eichhorn's qanun, is a more remote ancestor of the piano than Mumin-Zade's; in its structural methods, but not in its scale (C, D, E-flat, E, F, G, A, c, e, g, c', e', g', c'), it is very like the Chinese k'in, a description and illustration of which may be found in R. Lachmann and Curt Sachs. The k'in, like Mumin-Zade's qanun, is related in form to the zither with a finger-board.

If Mumin-Zade's qanun is the ancestor of the piano, by what path did the makers of musical instruments arrive at the invention of the latter? In our researches into this question we have again been compelled to turn our attention to the East. H. Farmer points out that the Arabs, as builders of organs, were acquainted with the system on which keyed instruments were constructed. He quotes the Banû Mûsâ who, as long ago as the ninth century, indicated the possibility of adapting the system of the organ keyboard to stringed instruments, such as the lute and the multiple-stringed instruments with open strings, among which the qanun may be classed.

The Clavichord

Turning now to the clavichord—the earliest stringed instrument with a keyboard of which we have any knowledge—we see that several keys were applied to a single string and controlled a mechanism which not only set the string vibrating but also shortened it, just as the melody strings of the zither are shortened by the player's left hand. In the earliest clavichords the performer had to press the key with his right hand and at the same time to damp the sound of the unneeded portion of the shortened string with his left. The subsequent history of the development of the piano consists merely in improvements and alterations to the mechanism, and is of no particular interest to us at the moment.

And now, what sort of pedigree for the modern piano we compile from the data at our disposal? Its earliest ancestor was an instrument with many strings, which were stretched over the surface of a resonance box. From this instrument emanated the zither-shaped Chinese k'in, which was invented in the sixth century B. C. The k'in had a single melody string with frets, which did not produce the complete diatonic scale. It was replaced, in the process of historical development, by Mumin-Zade's qanun, which gave the full chromatic scale and adopted the method of dividing the diatonic and the chromatic intervals between two strings (as in the white and the black keys of the piano). Later on, in the ninth century A. D., the Banû Mûsâ conjectured the feasibility of adapting a keyboard to an instrument of the qanun type, but this was not fully achieved until the fourteenth century ("Handbuch der Musikinstrumentenkunde," by Curt Sachs, Leipzig, 1930. P. 143), when the clavichord with more keys than strings was invented. By degrees the clavichord was modified and improved until it became the piano of the present day.

The discovery of Mumin-Zade's qanun is not only a most interesting fact in the history of music, but a further confirmation of the hypothesis (which is becoming more and more like a fact) that the East has played a most important part in the evolution of the music of the West.

(Translated by S. W. Pring.)

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EDITHA FLEISCHER

A Metropolitan Pinch-Hitter

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

VOCALISTS who perform so well that the public will pay a top price of $4.40, popular nights, or $8.80 regular, to hear them, are the sort that qualify for the stage of music-drama; of whom Editha Fleischer, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, may be named as an example. If they prove their value appearing in presentations of Wagner and Verdi, they usually command a place on the concert platform also, after the rule that the greater implies the less; though perchance the less may itself sometimes be the greater, as when a concert program offers a work by Bach. Even then, Miss Fleischer is found in association with audiences that pay a high rate; and regularly with those of the Society of the Friends of Music, Sunday afternoon, Metropolitan Opera House, $3 in the orchestra.

There exist, no doubt, better voices than hers; but vocal existence is one thing, and vocal performance another. Miss Fleischer not only can, but does, sing. She is one of those musically trained artists who picks up whatever task is set before her and executes it on the mark and on the moment. Must a new rôle in opera be prepared for rehearsal in the midst of a crowded and laborious week? She prepares it. Must a solo part in an oratorio, requiem or mass be taken the day after an exacting opera matinée? She takes it.

Why has Miss Fleischer had such frequent opportunities in America since she came here with a German opera company some years ago, going up from small assignments of duty to larger and larger ones at the Metropolitan, and receiving engagement after engagement with the Friends of Music? Surely not because of extraordinary tone or technique. For her tone is of quite unvarying color, and her technique inclines a good deal toward conventionality. But she applies that color and that conventionality with a skill that convinces us and with a zeal that captivates us. To reverse the French saying, the more she stays the same, the more she changes. In fine, the more she resembles everybody else, the more inimitably she remains herself.

Routine, then, is no galling chain to Miss Fleischer. Or is it? Zerlina, Hänsel and the Princess in "Sadko"—yes, a certain humdrum pathos inheres in each of those characters as she interprets it. They represent her individuality, looked at in the proscenium frame, better, perhaps, than she does herself, seen in the way of interview. Have a care when eye to eye with people, lest miles intervene between them and you; nor expect always to understand them by actually talking with them.

Rather, watch them at the job; and in the case of a singer, regard by listening. Miss Fleischer in that exquisite soprano episode of the Agnus Dei at the conclusion of Mozart's "Coronation" Mass—there you have her.

"Oh, yes, I learn the music of the 'Coronation' Mass, busy as I am with other things," she said a few days before the Friends of Music concert. "This is my first time attempting it; but what does that matter? Just something more to do."

Something, indeed; and how she did it! That's the way for Mozart. Be such a well-trained, thoroughly schooled artist that you can get command of an aria without labor and can deliver it without thought of the importance of what you are up to now. Then, tone or no tone, technique or no technique, you truly sing.

The Rome Opera Season Opens

By MARIO LABROCA

ROME

THE season at the Teatro Real opened with Puccini's "Manon Lescaut." To speak of the opera today would be in bad taste. It is enough to draw attention to the vitality of the work, which springs rather from the dramatic force of the opera than from its more frivolous elements.

The performance was worthy of the theater. Marinuzzi again showed his versatility, providing a musical frame, a balance and an emotional force worthy of highest praise. For this kind of opera the conductor must know when to bring out his orchestra and when to let it sink to a whisper, must not give too much importance to the voice, and must keep the musical sense of the drama within its own limits and not confound the merely human with the heroic; but he must allow full expression to the vocal parts of a score which is neither elementary nor easy. Marinuzzi was successful in all this and gave an exceptional proof of his powers.

Rosetta Pampanini's clear, powerful voice and lively interpretive intelligence produced a satisfying Manon. She sang with charm and feeling, passing from one emotion to another with an ease that won enthusiastic applause. It is superfluous to enlarge on the art of the tenor, Aureliano Pertile, who deserves the highest praise for his superb performance of Des Grieux; he showed the versatility of his interpretive talent. The baritone Ghirardini, a good actor as well as a good singer, took the part of Lescaut, while Cirino gave an excellent rendering of Geronte. The staging, by Sanine, shared in the success.

The second opera was Wagner's "Götterdämmerung." The last of the tetralogy, as is well known, is a repetition of the thematic elements of the three preceding works; motives, orchestral construction, entire situations are repeated, and yet the whole has a different atmosphere. This constant play of themes gives the work, instead of a mechanical and automatic character, a substantial variety. In spite of the numerous leit-motifs, the quick succession of new elements, the intersecting and overloading of themes in an already compact construction, there is a pervading sense of the heroic, which in the preceding works is often veiled by the more human and mundane. The interpretation given by the Teatro Reale stressed the heroic and sublime elements.

Maestro Marinuzzi deserves praise for the way he brought out the true musical sense of the opera; the orchestra vibrated under his baton, the outline of the composition appeared in all its grandeur and the atmosphere was that of Wagner's heroes and gods. There was unity between the orchestra, the chorus—which was as austere and rugged as Wagner could have wished—and the soloists.

Another triumph of the evening was won by Sanine, whose décor was a fitting background to the beauty of the music; actors took on typically Wagnerian attitudes and the composition of the crowds was most effective.

The artists were all good, from Burke, the Brünnhilde, to Fagoaga, the Siegfried; Melnick, the Hagen; Damiani, the Gunther, and Giani, the Gutruna.

At the S. Cecilia we heard the first performance of Respighi's "Lauda per la natività di Nostro Signore," for solo voices, small mixed choir, six wind instruments and piano for four hands. The work is based on a manuscript attributed to Jacopone da Todi.

This is archaic music. Melodic in character and contrapuntal in construction, it partakes of the flavor of old Italian airs and the mode of expression used by the polyphonists of the sixteenth century. It is not a historical reconstruction, but a true recreation in which one detects the facile hand of the author. He succeeds in establishing an atmosphere befitting the thirteenth century manuscript which, together with the light texture of the music makes a poetic frame for the "Natività." The words are intrusted to three soloists—soprano, contralto and tenor—and a small choir. They carried out their parts very successfully under the able direction of the composer. The work is necessarily on a small scale, as the musical expression of those days was limited and primitive.

The artists were Laura Pasini, Fanny Anitua and Alfredo Sernicoli, who shared with the author in the immediate success of the work.

Music in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

AN IMPORTANT recent event has been the reopening of the Straram Concerts. The Straram Orchestra unites the most celebrated virtuosi of Parisian orchestras. At each desk a master is to be found. It is an orchestra of "aces," a veritable orchestra "de luxe." Walter Straram is a refined musician whose artistic culture is remarkable and who takes exceptional care in his rehearsals. At the outset, the public was a little disconcerted by the intentional sobriety of his gestures. Many orchestral conductors indeed have accustomed audiences to judge a performance according to the labored movements of the orchestra's guide. A forte obtained by frantic gesticulation, a pianissimo provoked by wild facial play and supplicating arms, constitute for the audience tours de force which they applaud conscientiously. When the result is obtained by slow and meticulous preparation in rehearsal and when all these contrasts take place without the conductor having to throw himself about in threats or prayers, the public do not get the impression that they are witnessing a rare sight. That is why Straram's performances seemed, at first, to be quite natural things. But later, listeners realized the importance of the work of preparation of these concerts, whose execution at times recalls those of Toscanini.

This orchestra has given us an interpretation of Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony that was an unforgettable treat, and fine performances of "Till Eulenspiegel," of Debussy's "Rondes du Printemps," of the Bach Suite in D, and of a work full of promise by a young Russian composer, Julien Krein, who is studying in Paris under Paul Dukas. This program met with the most lively success.

We must also notice at the Russian Opéra an evening devoted to the ballet of "Pétrouchka" and the "Prince Igor" dances, which already formed part of the repertory. Two very curious productions were also included. One is a choreographic study to music by Bach. The action takes place in a sort of imaginary Paradise in the middle of the signs of the Zodiac where one sees angels and seraphim with wings of fire and halos of gold. All sorts of harmonious styled poses and groupings permit a living architecture of the most happy effect to be invented with all these supple forms.

We also had a scenic presentation of Rimsky's "Cappriccio Espagnol." This realization of a Spanish landscape seen by Russian imaginations is completed in the most amusing way. Rimsky had already surprised us with his rather transposed comprehension of the Iberian atmosphere. His fellow-countrywoman, Bronislawa Nijinska has, on her part, invented dances which are also extremely curious transpositions of the art of the Argentinas and Teresinas. But thanks to the magic of the costumes and scenery, this free interpretation gives an impression of an art of incontestable evocative power. The way in which the grouping is treated, especially, represents a really admirable effort. In all domains, the Russians continue to surprise and astonish us.

Let us not forget, finally, to notice the visit to Paris of the admirable pianist Walter Gieseking, who is really, in my opinion, the most remarkable keyboard technician of the present time. It is a question not of a simple superiority of pure virtuosity but of a musical understanding of the first order. This artist draws sounds from a piano that no one had ever heard before. In soft and delicate passages he is without a rival. And he gave us interpretations of Debussy and Ravel of a correctness of feeling to which the most illustrious of French pianists are obliged to pay homage.

1931 I. S. C. M. Program

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—This year the International Festival of Contemporary Music will be held for the first time in England. From July 22 to 28 the following programs of orchestral, choral, and chamber music will be given in London and Oxford.

First Orchestral Concert

V. Dukelsky.....Deuxième Symphonie
Roman Palester.....Muzyka Symfoniczna
Anton Webern
Symphonie für Kleines Orchester
Constant Lambert.....Music for Orchestra
Virgilio Mortari.....Rapsodia per Orchestra
George Gershwin....."An American in Paris"

Second Orchestral Concert (With Chorus)

Wladimir Vogel...Zwei Etuden für Orchester
Fernand Quinet
Trois Mouvements Symphoniques
Juan José Castro.....Tres Trozos Sinfonicos
R. Vaughan Williams.....Benedicite
K. Szymanowsky
Chansons Polonaises (for chorus)
Albert Roussel
Psalm 80 for chorus and orchestra

Chamber Concert

Marcel Delannoy.....Quatuor à cordes
Otto Jokl.....Sonatina for Pianoforte
Jean Cartan..Sonatine pour flute et clarinette
Eugene Goossens
2nd Sonata for violin and pianoforte
Mario Pilati..Quintetto per pianoforte ed archi

Ballet Performance

Paul Hindemith....."Wir bauen Eine Stadt"
Erwin Schulhoff.....La Somnambule"
A Cappella Chorus and Small Orchestra
Lew Knipper.....Suite Lyrique
Roger Sessions.....Sonata for Pianoforte
Josef Koffler
Trio for violin, viola and violincello
Jean Huré....."Ame en peine" for chorus
Ferencz Szabo.."Lied der Wölfe" for chorus
Egon Wellesz.....Drei a capella Chöre
Jan Maklakiewicz
Quatre chansons japonaises pour chant et petit orchestre
Ernesto Halffter.....Sinfonietta

Heinrich Schütz Festival

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

A MUSICAL festival has been held in honor of Heinrich Schütz. He was born in central Germany in 1585, a century before Johann Sebastian Bach and Handel, and passed away in Dresden in 1672, mourned by the whole nation as the "Doyen and Father" of German musicians. He is more than this—he is one of the great masters of German music, to whom in a great measure it owes its existence, for at the time of the Thirty Years War all German art, especially music, was threatened with extinction. It was Heinrich Schütz who saved it, and steered it into a new epoch; he preserved and cemented the foundations on which, later, the art of Bach was raised. This is all one need know to get some idea of the genius of the man.

His work is comprised in 17 volumes, but this is only a fraction of what he did. A great deal was lost, including his dramatic works. Schütz wrote the first German opera—"Dafne"—in 1627, of which only the libretto remains. He was a pupil of the great Italian, Giovanni Gabrieli, in Venice. There he composed a book of Madrigals in which every harmonic and contrapuntal device is freely employed. These are found also in the "Cantiones sacræ," in which the polyphonous style of the master is at its best. These works show how much Heinrich Schütz was indebted to the great Italian masters. Though he introduced Italian art into Germany, he ever remained the greatest German musician of the seventeenth century. The "Psalms of David," written in 1619, testify to this. Here are compositions for two, three and four choruses with a formal orchestral accompaniment, of huge, compact proportions in construction and a lively contrast in rhythm.

Many careful rehearsals were given for the festival performance of these works. Most impressive were the monumental choral pieces. These colossal works of Heinrich Schütz show him to be the equal of Palestrina and Orlando di Lasso as one of the greatest masters of his time. The profound and happy effects of his art on us of today, after three centuries! This, surely, is proof that in him we have one of the greatest masters of all times. To have brought this fact before us is the greatest merit of the Berlin Schütz Festival.

Bronislaw Huberman attracted thousands to his violin concert with the Philharmonic Orchestra. He played three violin concerti—by Bach, Mozart and Beethoven—and he played them in such a way that one never ceased to marvel. The finest was, indubitably, the Beethoven: it impressed with its wonderful maturity, clarity, and a musical élan that carried the listener away. Huberman was also the soloist at the third Philharmonic concert when he gave his usual brilliant rendering of the Tchaikovsky concerto. At this concert Furtwängler directed the first Berlin performance of Ravel's "Bolero." Only a phenomenal sense of color and an expert knowledge of all the refinements of orchestral composition could successfully carry out this astounding, almost thrilling, development of so monotonous a melody. At the second Philharmonic concert Mischa Elman played the Mendelssohn Concerto; his artistry and stupendous technique aroused the greatest admiration.

Yehudi Menuhin had the same enormous success in Berlin as elsewhere on his triumphant passage through Europe. This time there was only one concert, which was sold out. Whatever Menuhin plays he still remains an inexplicable phenomenon. This youngster of 13 has succeeded in that for which others strive for a lifetime, and yet he remains a child in his manner of playing and feeling. Nothing precocious, no forced musicianship—with easy certainty and the greatest naturalness he overcomes all technical complications. In fact, for him, these do not exist and he is obviously pleased to see how easy it all is. At the same time he is quite free of vanity or of any sense of being a "star."

The concert given by the Berlin Rundfunk with its excellent orchestra was conducted by Ernest Ansermet. The soloist of the evening was Igor Stravinsky, who gave us his Capriccio for Piano and Orchestra. This is a lively and brilliant piece of music, full of ceaseless movement. One notices with interest how Stravinsky, in this work, approaches the Viennese character of Johann Strauss without being false to his own mode of expression, a certain clear harshness of diction. He played his work in brilliant style to an extraordinarily good accompaniment by Ansermet.

Huntin', Singin' and Actin'

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

AN ENGLISHMAN and an Irishman (born in London) have given the world some of its most successful light operas. And perhaps the best if not quite the quickest way permanently to establish English grand opera and an English grand opera house, would be to persuade English composers and librettists to write a few operas that would keep their place in the regular repertory of Berlin, Vienna, Milan, Paris and New York—or even benighted London.

Apart, of course, from the solemn academic musician and his amateur camp followers, the ordinary Englishman enjoys a "musical show," but it must be light and amusing. Serious opera makes him want either to talk or to go to sleep and the latter contingency is amply catered for by the cheap cinema round the corner, even if it has gone talkie.

Outside the dust, still flying, of the fracas caused by the English Government's revolutionary proposal to subsidize opera, we have Sir Nigel Playfair, unaided by Imperial League, national Exchequer or a single cabinet minister's wife, announcing a series of light operas written by English authors and composers to be produced at the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith. And in offering actual opera instead of a subscription list and a magazine, Sir Nigel has avoided one weakness of the Imperial League of Opera—he does not invite the public to buy a pig in a poke. If "Tantivy Towers," a light opera in three acts, written by A. P. Herbert, with music by Thomas F. Dunhill, is a fair sample of what is to follow, this interesting experiment is sure of success. Whatever happens, its supporters will not share the depressing experience of those who asked for opera and were given a rumpus.

Success Due to Book

In "Tantivy Towers" we are faced with the strange phenomenon of a success due primarily not to the music, but to the book. Indeed, had the composer risen to the level of the author, light opera repertory would have been the richer by another masterpiece. But, alas, the A. P. Herberts of English music, if they exist, have yet to be found. In a country where literature is, and always has been, the most vital of the arts, it is strange that composers so often give the impression that it is impolite to read a libretto before setting it to music. And obviously some of our composers of opera have never before visited a theater. The same may be said of their librettists.

The theme of "Tantivy Towers," Bohemianism versus County, is by no means original—what theme is?—but the author has treated it freshly, and lavishly adorned it with the wit which has enlivened so many of our dull moments. Here is a bare outline. Act I takes place in the Chelsea studio of a famous singer, Hugh Heather, whose birthday is being celebrated by a bohemian party—as his friend, Jenny Jay, a "modern" painter, puts it: "For it's my belief that Art is an excuse for jolly parties." At her invitation arrive Charles, Viscount Harkaway and Lady Ann Gallop, followed unexpectedly by their shocked parents, the Earl and Countess of Tantivy, calling to collect Lady Ann, who is engaged to Captain Bareback, M. F. H. By this time Hugh and Ann, and Jenny and Charles imagine they have fallen in love.

In Act II we see Hugh and Jenny guests at Tantivy Towers, where a Hunt dinner is in progress. Hugh, a fish out of water among the County, gets into very hot water indeed by sharing the fox's view of hunting, although, unlike the less fortunate fox, he had had the opportunity of reading much fine English on the exhilaration of the chase.

In the last act Hugh completes his disgrace. Sounds of the hunt approach the glade at the end of Tantivy Wood, where the Earl and his shooting party are having lunch. The exhausted fox comes their way and Hugh, who has met Lady Ann in the wood, snatches a gun from the country parson and. . . . As the delightful trio of flunkeys sing: "There are some things which are not done: To shoot a fox, of course, is one." The furious Ann smacks Hugh's face and returns to her Master of Fox Hounds. Reminding him that "they who mix with County must do as County do," Jenny leads Hugh away after a painful scene, to return with him to "dear old Chelsea." There, as the present writer can vouch, sport is confined chiefly to chasing, or being chased by, motor buses in King's Road, and the lusty horn is heard in morn and afternoon and night.

A Gentlemanly Score

While Mr. Herbert is unquestionably on the side of animals and artists, Mr. Dunhill, in a musical sense, is all for County. His score behaves itself life a perfect gentleman. Its musical manners are correct, irreproachable. It has its little jokes, of course, but these are so excessively discreet that the audience must not be blamed if it fails to see them. Sydney Smith once remarked: "No one minds what Jeffrey says: it is not more than a week ago that I heard him speak disrespectfully of the equator." One is sure that Mr. Dunhill's muse could never be so rude. If it encountered the equator one feels that, in the manner of our Lady Tantivies, it would bow, stop and inquire how the little equators were getting on.

When a score is described as musicianly, what is generally meant is that it is rather dull. The score of "Tantivy Towers" is certainly musicianly. But with all its old-fashioned musical inhibitions it has at any rate the virtue of not disturbing our pleasure in Mr. Herbert's wit and humor, although it never "points" these qualities in the way Sullivan served Gilbert. Young Chelsea, one fears, will consider this setting a libel on their musical tastes and habits and go home longing for the good old tunes of Stravinsky and Schönberg. The County, knowing what it likes and liking only what it knows, ought to love it.

Following Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury," "Tantivy Towers" is set to music entirely without spoken dialogue. If anything is gained by this seems doubtful. Dialogue, and particularly the kind which Mr. Herbert can give us, would obviate the drag of recitative on the general tempo. More dancing would also be welcome.

Hugh is unmistakably a Welshman—which perhaps explains his loose notions about English sport and his fine voice. Trefor Jones sang the part with Welsh fervor, and if ever his vocal technique becomes as good as his natural voice we shall have a singer to be reckoned with. As it was he sang the rest of the cast off the stage—a not very difficult job. Denis Arundell gave us an excellent Viscount, Roy Russell an adequate Earl and Harvey Braban a really authentic M. F. H. Their standard was scarcely reached by the women members of the cast. Claud Powell conducted a performance, the ensemble of which was by no means immaculate, perhaps because the signers did not always watch his beat.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Toronto, Can.

PLANTINGS that insure beauty in the winter garden include, besides the evergreens, those trees and shrubs which have colored bark or bear persistent fruits. Mountain ash is a decorative addition to the lawn the year round, with its delicate foliage on red stems, and brilliant clusters of scarlet berries which attract winter birds. The aspen (Populas tremuloides) is another desirable tree, and with the golden-barked willow (Salix aurea) and the white willow (Salix alba) lend grace to the garden at all seasons.

Two varieties of birch, the American birch (Betula populifolia) and the paper birch (Betula papyrifera), are excellent subjects. Their thin light foliage is a summer charm, while the brilliance of their papery layers of bark is especially noticeable in winter bareness.

Burning bush (Euonymus Europaeus) displays a wealth of color in leaves and berries during the late autumn months. In October there is a purple husk that gradually parts, revealing the fruit. Shading from vivid coral to paler tints of pink, these small, curiously shaped berries bring a delightful touch of color into the house and last extremely well in water. Hardy and easily grown, this specimen is best planted in early autumn, and should be given a position where its beauty may be seen from the house. Burning Bush is often called spindle tree, a name suggestive of olden days when spindles were made from its wood.

Bark is often as effective as fruit for winter color and is more lasting. The cornels and dogwoods have many-colored fruits and brightly colored barks that put them among the most effective of late season and winter shrubs. They are slender-twigged trees of small size, with strongly ribbed leaves of exquisite beauty. There are several varieties of dogwood suitable for winter features, the red-barked variety, Cornus stolonifera, being considered the best of the red-barked shrubs. The berries are an attractive white, but the bright-colored branches are its chief charm. Siberian dogwood (C. Siberica) has bright coral-colored branches 10 feet high, and is known as red osier. Another effective dogwood, C. sanguinea, attains 12 feet, with purple or dull blood-red branches and blackish fruit. Still another is the gray dogwood (C. paniculata).

The snowberry (Symphoricorpus racemosus) is a small shrub much used in shaded places and in mass planting, whose gleaming white berries, so numerous as to make the boughs bend quite noticeably, remain until well into winter. Coralberry (S. vulgaris) is a similar shrub with a fine combination of dark red berries and reddish foliage. These two specimens make an effective grouping with the dogwoods.

The drooping red-barked branches of Tamarix, bearing big feathery plumes of pinkish or white flowers, almost three inches long, are ornamental at the back of shrubbery borders, and in windswept places. This hardy shrub attains a height of from 12 to 15 feet. A number of the Ilexes offer fine red or black effects in autumn coloring. American Holly (Ilex opaca) and Winterberry (Ilex verticillata) attract the winter birds.

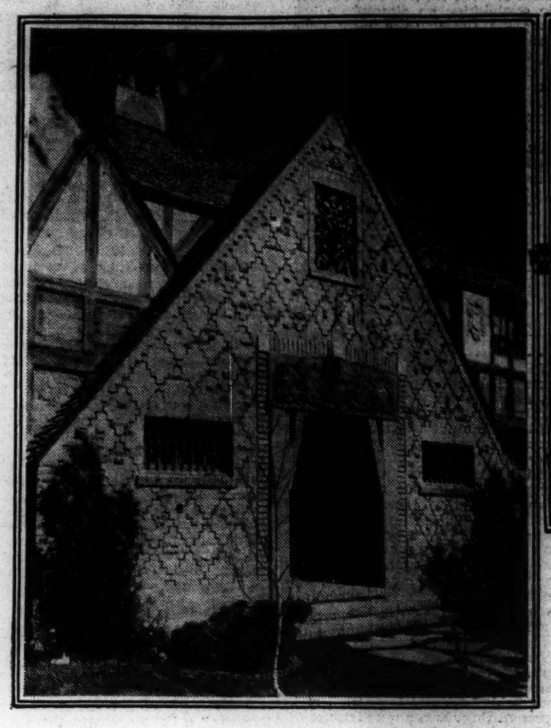
Late winter and early spring sees the handsome evergreen shrub, genista, covered with spikes of small yellow, slightly fragrant, pea-shaped flowers that brighten up the window-boxes.

Japanese rose (Kerria japonica) is a shrub much-praised for its three-fold attractions: its yellow flowers like single roses in May, its bright persistent yellowish leaves in autumn, its slender, pendulous light-green branches in winter, that seem to foretell the coming of spring. The double-flowering White kerria is also handsome and decorative with black berries throughout winter. Another gift of Japan is oleaster (Elaeagnus longpipes) with small oval rich green leaves which retain their fresh appearance late into autumn. In July it bears reddish edible fruits which add a dash of color to the winter landscape.

High bush cranberry (Viburnum opulus), attaining 12 feet, has smooth light gray bark, beautiful foliage, and white flowers in flat cymes followed by red fruit persisting in cold weather. Bush honeysuckle (Lonicera) in variety attracts the winter birds by showy red and yellow fruits. The large plumes of the smoke tree (Rhus cotinus) are misty in midsummer and its leaves assume glorious tints in autumn. Its close relative, the Scarlet Sumach, has large leaves as finely dissected as a fern, with long red fruiting spikes which slowly fade to brown as winter advances.

The well-known Japan barberry (Berberis thunbergia) is a valuable shrub for a low-growing hedge. Another desirable subject is Russian privet (Ligustrum amurence).

BRICK, ONE OF THE OLDEST OF BUILDING MATERIALS, IS BEING USED TODAY IN MANY NEW WAYS



Mott Photo

Left—Patterns in Varicolored Common Brick Form a Decorative Scheme for the Façade of This House. Center—A Distinctive Character Results From Allowing the Mortar Between Brick to Squeeze Out Beyond the Wall Surface. Here Both Texture and Age Are Accented. Residence of A. H. Jeffries, Los Angeles. G. R. Colcord, Architect. Right—Interesting Effects Result From the Use of Red Brick as a Doorway and Window Trim to Contrast With White Brick Walls. Residence of Mrs. L. A. McDonald, Los Angeles.

Decorative Brick Construction

Unusual Effects Now Achieved by Shapes and Colors

By MARC N. GOODNOW

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRICK as a building material would seem to be too well-known to need recommendation to modern home builders. Its position in the construction world has been an established one for many centuries, with a ready adaptability to various architectural styles that has endeared it to architects, builders and owners alike.

In other words, the selection of brick nowadays involves no particular problems beyond those of general appearance and fitness to the design. The elements of cost, upkeep, fire-safety, and the like, are rather well taken for granted and need deter no one with an economical turn of mind.

It is possible through softly blending colors, different textures and irregular shapes in brick to arrive at something quite unusual and attractive and at the same time preserve fundamentals of sound architecture and construction. Those who prefer that the exterior of their home shall glow with the mellowness of age may achieve that desire through the use of common brick or "extreme run of the kiln," comprising every color from salmon to clinker. Or, a quite different appearance of age is possible through the use of a light cement or plaster wash which soon wears off in spots and allows the red of the brick to show through.

But the choice of tone and texture in brick by no means exhausts the possibilities of artistic effects in wall surfaces and details. There is a wide field of opportunity in patterns, bonds and mortar joints. By their use solid or flat lines or surfaces may be broken up into decorative units, which add appreciably to the attractiveness of the home. It is just this flexibility that recommends the use of brick so highly to both architect and owner.

"Stretchers" and "Headers"

A brick laid lengthwise in a wall, with its side as a face, is called a "stretcher"; one that shows its end as a face and has its longest dimension extending back into the wall is known as a "header." These two terms are generally used in describing the various bonds.

The running or stretcher bond is the commonest of the laying schemes, stretchers only being used. This type is frequently replaced, however, by a modification known as the common or American bond, which breaks up the stretchers with a layer of headers every fifth or sixth layer or course. This gives the wall the transverse strength which it lacks under the running bond.

It is this method of using both headers and stretchers in a wall that makes possible the pleasing effects that are obtained when different combinations of the two are practiced. For example, in the Flemish bond, stretcher and header are placed alternately among the courses. The English bond is made by alternating stretcher and header courses. With the corners of the wall treated a little differently, the Dutch bond is the same as the English.

With these standard bonds, many attractive patterns may be evolved by variously shifting and grouping the stretchers and headers to form definite, artistic designs. The better-known patterns are herringbone, basketweave, garden wall and checkerboard. It is, however, only in case of large wall surfaces that patterns of an elaborate character may be used successfully. The fundamental bonds, with their simplest modifications, will cover practically all requirements of domestic architecture.

Second in importance to the appearance of the brick wall are the mortar joints, of which there are nine standard varieties. The character of the mortar joint has a great deal to do with the final effect of the wall, no matter what kind of brick, bond or pattern has been used. To get just the effect desired, the various mortar joints should be carefully considered, with a view of successfully harmonizing the bond chosen with the joint. Mortar joints are known as V-tooled, convex, concave, raked out, rodded, stripped, cut flush, weathered and struck. Each has its distinguishing feature and appearance and each is adaptable to certain types of walls more satisfactorily than to others.

Unless careful attention is paid to the color of the mortar joint, this feature of the wall may be such as entirely to destroy the beauty of the composition. Properly chosen, it will bring out the fine shades and tones of the brick in such a way as to enhance their natural beauty. Also, the mortar joint has certain texture which is produced either by finishing it rough or smoothing it with a trowel. The size of the joint also affects the color relation and has a distinct bearing on the whole surface.

Thus it can be seen that the many small items in laying brick are of importance in producing an attractive and effective whole. Good taste naturally plays its own part, but a thoughtful study of details is necessary to give expression to one's good taste.

Within the recent past new effects have been achieved by setting unevenly surfaced brick or "clinkers" roughly at different angles, projecting and recessing them beyond the wall line and even permitting the squeezed out mortar to remain in place—an effect at once strong and striking. This is known as "skintled" brick work. The result, from a distance, is a softly textured, mottled surface which in a way resembles rough stone.

Combined With Stone

Brick also lends itself to combination with stone. An occasional course of small stones running across the surface of the wall gives it a pleasantly varied effect. An early treatment which may be applied to modern homes is a combination of alternate courses of squared stones and bricks. Certain weave patterns also lend themselves to both brick and stone.

Brick nogging between the oaken timbers of an English half-timber house contributes a decorative note that adds distinction, while diaper patterns in brickwork are always charming.

Chimney exteriors and details likewise afford opportunities to add decorative touches to the outer wall surfaces of the house. While the chimney itself will usually be laid up in regular fashion, panels in basketweave or some other pattern are frequently used to avoid any monotony of effect. Here stucco and even stones may be used to form an interesting break in the chimney walls.

New and sometimes striking effects have been gained within the past few years by giving the red brick house an exterior coating of white cement wash. Being much in contrast with the generally accepted appearance of brick, this manner of treatment has added many interesting possibilities of a decorative character. English cottage and Spanish colonial houses are particularly charming when built of brick overcoated with cement wash.

There are both texture and shadows in this type of wall, to say nothing of contrast with the green of surrounding trees, grass and shrubs. If a light coat of whitewash has been used, then there will be the further decoration that comes from harmonious blendings between the red and white brick faces in the wall. Some of these houses present a weathered appearance that closely resembles plastered brick structures a century or more old.

Blue Hydrangeas

Let Them Drink Iron Water

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copenhagen

HYDRANGEAS are not as difficult to propagate and to make bloom well as some people imagine. Hydrangea hortensia is the ordinary variety. A plant that had been forced in a hothouse to bloom early was set outdoors in a damp part of the garden after it had finished blooming, and in the autumn was brought into a cool greenhouse and pruned down to the height of two wyes, or leaves. Manure was then placed round the pot. In the spring, there was an abundant growth of leaves but no flowers. The plant was again put outside, where the beautiful, glossy green leaves filled an empty spot between the shrubs. The same process was repeated the next year, and in June the plant had no less than 14 blooms.

An experiment was tried, to change the color of the flowers, from pink and green to blue, by giving the plant a certain amount of iron water (one-quarter ounce of iron sulphate to one gallon of water) for in some parts of the world, where there is an iron formation in the sand, the flowers are blue. This proved successful. Some cuttings were taken from the plant the second year, from the short jointed shoots, and placed in a warm frame. In August they were repotted and placed in the warmest part of the greenhouse, without much water. In February they were removed to a higher temperature, and in May there was one bloom to each of the plants.

In the autumn, when the leaves fall off, they must not have much water, but the stems must not be allowed to shrivel. It has been found that if the pots are stood on a tray of small stones, kept damp, there is sufficient moisture for them from November to February.

Building a Basement Hobby Room

Space for Family Activities Added at Small Cost

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

MODERNIZING the basement today means more than just turning the cellar into a big playroom for children. That little urge which calls Mother or Dad, and sometimes John or Sue, to retreat to a cozy room which can be called "one's very own" has been responsible for transforming many a basement corner into hobby room.

Just a place where a person can putter around as he pleases. A refuge, if you will, where the treasured possessions can be left with no fear of disturbance. A secluded nook where one can while away his leisure hour in the occupation of his choice.

A workshop, studio, home office, den, basement kitchen, game room, billiard room, movie projection room, children's playroom, little theater, tiny museum, or man's study are samples of what can be built in a basement, depending upon the special inclinations of the family.

A miniature museum finds a capital home in a cleverly furnished basement room. Those precious corals, wood carvings, ceramics, photographs or souvenirs gathered from beyond the seas, each with its captivating story recalling to the owner a happy incident or a foreign acquaintance, deserve better treatment than they sometimes get.

Why not give them a definite home where they can hobnob together in cabinet drawers or on shelves behind glass doors. In this little isolated room they will neither mar the interior decorating scheme of the living room nor be poked off in forgettable nooks taking up space which should be allotted to practical living.

A Studio or Workshop

A basement studio is cherished by the amateur artist in the family. In a gayly decorated, well-lighted room the handler of paints may work at brush and canvas with no pressure of having to clean up after each turn at the easel. Or if the family is more practically inclined, a shop might be just the thing for the boy. At the heavy-planked bench he gets on closer terms with his father when they play together constructing a toy airplane, shoebox, or what-not. What does it matter how many shavings and whittlings fall on the floor of their own room?

Then again, a business man may find it necessary to go beyond the sound of the family voices for a few hours of concentrated study. A basement office answers the purpose. Here on his own desk, though possibly battered a little, he can spread his papers as far as he likes. No one interrupts, once the room has been fitted up and designated as Dad's own office.

There are still other ways of rescuing wasted floor space. In more pretentious homes, the basement has been made to include a motion picture projection room, a large gymnasium with shower, or even a little theater where dramatic clubs have found a center for rehearsals and even final performances.

Five Rooms Added

In a six-room bungalow one man turned his entire basement into five separate rooms practically doubling the size of his home. Having gone to the expense of excavating and putting in a good foundation, he reasoned that the basement should do useful work. Having radiator heat supplied by the colorful jacketed boiler, he found little difficulty in making a respectable-looking job. When he had finished, he had a den, a children's play room, a tool and hobby room and a fruit room. The remaining floor space was thrown into a general free-for-all room where were stationed laundry tubs, shower, oil tank, and storage quarters.

The den was the pride of his accomplishment. After painting the cement floor a Holland blue and walls a neutral tan, cretonne draperies were placed at the long horizontal windows near the ceiling. A frieze around the walls of European posters approximately four feet in height gave a riot of intense colors and at the same time were reminders of such joys as ski-jumping in Switzerland, historic Kenilworth Castle, and a lovely September day in Norway. The edge of the travel frieze was finished in a molding of narrow wood, the kind which is used in making screen doors. This was bought in long strips at a lumber yard and stained a walnut color. It gave a neat but inexpensive finish to the posters.

The furniture consisted of a day-bed which actually made an extra bedroom for someone when company arrived, a desk somewhat the worse for wear but still valuable for its drawers, and a few chairs. The open fireplace at one end of the room gave the place a homey atmosphere. The built-in cabinet with plenty of drawers and shelf space made the room an entirely livable one.

Playroom for Small Fry

The children's playroom was a necessity, as the owner viewed the situation, because, as he said, with toys and plenty of things to make, the children were always content to stay at home. Even if the neighbors' children did flock to the playroom, at least the parents knew where to find them. The floor was of soft pine wood which is more appropriate for children than cement. The electric light switch placed within reach of five-year-old Bruce rendered him quite independent of grown-ups. Little did it matter to two-year-old Suzanne if the built-in shelves were without doors. This made it all the easier for arranging dolls and dogs for the next day's play.

A table approximately 10 feet square supplied the railroad yards and switching tracks for the electric trains and other electric toys. One wall was expressly used for pictures sometimes pasted on, sometimes tacked, and occasionally nailed fast, but in any case the handiwork of the children themselves. With tools, hammers, saws, and nails this room boasted of being the busiest one in the house.

The partitions between the den and the rest of the basement, having been put in when the house was built, are the conventional plastered partitions, like those in the upstairs. The rest of the partitions, however, were built later by attaching one of the less inexpensive kinds of insulating materials to two-by-fours. It also takes paint readily and is fine for taking the tacks and paste of the decorating process.

The entire work of fixing up this basement didn't take as much time as one might suppose. A few hours after dinner every night for about a month with the assistance of a handy man for a total of perhaps 10 hours completed the entire job.

Eupatorium coelestinum is rightly called hardy ageratum. The plant grows two feet tall, and bears its lavender-purple flowers from August until October.

MODEL OF BASQUE FARMHOUSE

This Is One of the Models of Ancient and Typical French Farmhouses Shown in the Museum of the Pyrenees, Lourdes, France. The Small End at the Right Is the Cow Barn. The Model Gives No Indication of the Way These Little Houses Seem to Have Grown Up in Their Setting of the Rugged Pyrenees Foothills.

The thatched house so retains its charm that present-day adaptations of the French farmhouse style frequently show one of the modern roofings that simulate thatch. This little Basque farmhouse is simplicity itself and offers delightful proportion and line for cottage adaptation. These ancient houses with their thick stone walls and their steep roofs for shedding winter snows are gradually disappearing with changing customs and needs.

Notes on Perennials

The sea-hollies (eryngium) are also thistle-like in character. Amethystinum is amethyst-blue, and planum steel-blue. Summer-blooming.

* * *

The erigerons bear their dainty, daisy-like flowers from June until August. Speciosus, two feet tall, has yellow-centered flowers of violet-blue.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Rare Furniture, Gift to Museum, Now on Display

By CARL GREENLEAF BERDE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

SO EXTENSIVE and so excellent has been the display of eighteenth-century American furniture in the Metropolitan Museum of Art that one might think nothing was needed to make it completely inclusive of every notable class or form. Such abundance is rarely the lot of any institution in any department, so it is not surprising that the museum authorities announce with great pleasure a large gift of furniture and glass by an unnamed donor. Apparently, this beneficence is based on an intimate knowledge of the museum's needs, for each one of the nearly 80 pieces of furniture is not only of exceptional merit, but is either an addition to the forms before owned or shows an important added phase of style development.

In period the furniture extends from the late 1600's to the early 1800's. In type it includes pieces in native woods as well as the most refined examples in mahogany and inlays. A few representative items are illustrated, although it would be difficult to select a small number which would fairly stand for the size and excellence of the entire gift.

A finely carved seventeenth century oak chest from Connecticut is undoubtedly the piece of earliest date. Of great rarity is the dressing table with the delicately turned trumpet-shaped legs, connected by stretchers and having its old slate top. This dates from the early 1700's. The block-front secretary is marked for well considered balance of the design as a whole and for the effective placing of decorative accents, such as the gilt foliated rosettes of the scrolled pediment and the finely modeled pilasters of the upper section.

Stands for kettles or urns are seldom found in any form. A rectangular one, having a fretted gallery executed with delicacy, is included in this gift. While these stands are not extremely uncommon in England, there must have been but few of them made in the American colonies, so scarce are they now.

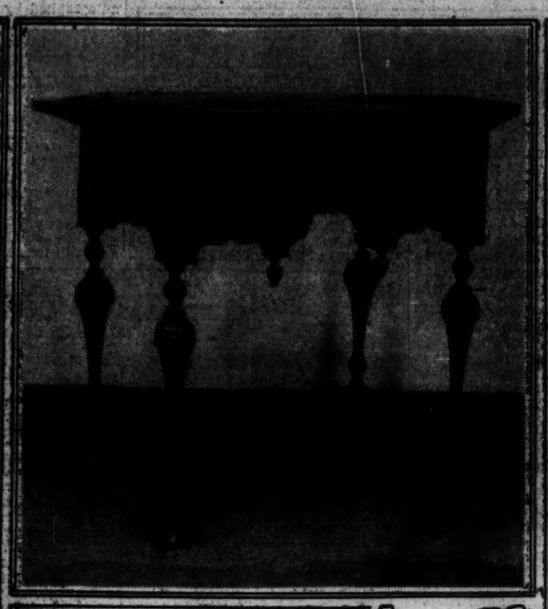
Among the latest examples of cabinet work here is the pair of console tables, very light, extra high, with peculiar leg stretchers. Although this last feature has no place in the recognized designs of Heppelwhite or Sheraton, it is structurally desirable in this case because of the height of the tables and the slenderness of the legs. The builder met his need with a bold innovation, marked by grace as well as strength.

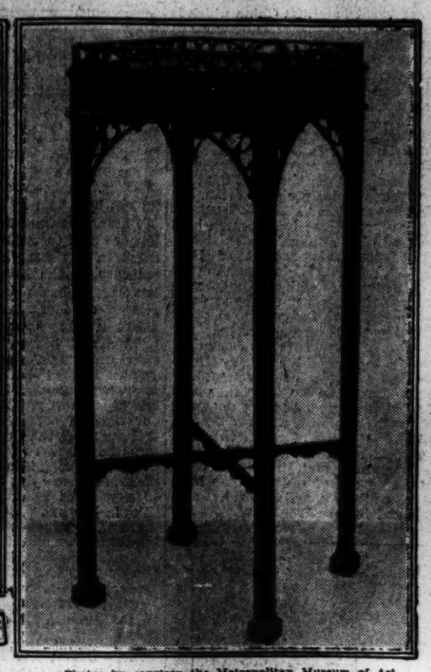
In no other section of the country did the art of the cabinetmaker reach the level that it did in Philadelphia. Furniture of that section has brought the highest recorded prices, well justified by its masterly contours and unequaled carving. From that section came not only the arm chair which we illustrate, but a small sofa of distinguished character, a mahogany tiptop table, several side chairs, possibly other pieces.

Especially welcomed to the museum are nearly 20 eighteenth century clocks of different types bearing the names of the Willards, Claggett, Ellicott, Bailey, Wood, as well as others less familiar. The wall clocks and the earlier shelf types include many forms that are either unique or very uncommon.

The variety of small tables is also striking. The gate construction has two examples, one with trestle and one of usual construction. Two of the butterfly sort extend still further the range of forms. English and Irish glass, much of it cut, added brilliance to the lighting and the table setting of eighteenth century American homes. Many choice examples of this glass are included in the same gift, the shapes which are useful in lighting being conspicuous. Three-branch sconces with pendants, hurricane shades for candles, sparkling candlesticks with polished facets, and hall lanterns are among them. There are also numerous unfamiliar shapes in so-called three-mold American glass, and the heavier types with overlaid decoration.

At present all this material is grouped in the ballroom and the adjoining corridor. Here it will remain until May, when it will be distributed to those rooms in which the different pieces will supplement present furnishings.





Photos by courtesy the Metropolitan Museum of Art

These five examples suggest the character of the recent gift of 80 pieces of rare furniture to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York:

The secretary-desk is marked for its excellent proportions and the pleasing manner in which all details are chosen.

The table with trumpet-shaped legs dates from the early 1700s. Its top is of slate with a wide border of marquetry.

Suggesting the Chinese motifs of Chippendale, the kettle stand with fretwork gallery and leg braces is a piece of rare quality.

A pair of console tables of more than normal height have very slender legs which are connected by thin, curved stretchers.

Uncommon dignity is attached to the Philadelphia-made armchair with richly carved legs, seat rails and arm supports. This stands for the highest grade of achievement of American cabinetmakers.

Deciding the Color Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

CHANGING ideas in decoration have had a very important effect on the question of color as used in the home, but this is still very much of a personal matter for each case. While there are certain general rules that must be followed and certain current tendencies to be taken into consideration, beyond these there seem to be an infinite number of ways to use color, as one fancies.

In planning for a room, or for a whole house, one doesn't simply say, "I like red very much, therefore my house shall be done in various shades of red." But if one has a decided leaning toward red, or has any other choice, there is no good reason for not letting it creep in here and there. Thanks to the number of very excellent charts to be had nowadays, the novice in home decorating can readily determine just what other colors combine well with the favorite one.

Even though one may have an excellent "color sense," such charts and scales save a great deal of time and effort.

The architectural features of the house will have a very definite influence in the choice for any room. In a small room, which one wishes to make seem as large as possible, colors that recede, or seem to, will give that effect. Others, especially on the walls and large surfaces, seem to reduce the space.

Some Factors in the Problem

A small, informal house can be done in much gayer colors than can a large, dignified and impressive structure. That demands rich, deep, impressive colors to go with the paneled walls, or with ponderous furniture. This is true no matter how much one may feel like being revolutionary in treating the mansion.

The outlook of the house and of the individual rooms will also have a great deal to do with the development of the scheme; the quality of the light that comes into the room will be a real test as to the quality and depth of the color used.

A north room that gets no sunlight ought to have the lack made up through the use of warm, sunny colors, on the walls — in the curtains and draperies and in the furnishings — with just enough of the darker tones or shades and tones of green, blue or violet, to offset the effect of the bright sunlight. Even on a cloudy day there is a quality to the light from this direction that makes such a selection most agreeable.

Variety of Washable Walls Available

A much-used room may require "serviceable" colors to some extent — colors that will not show soiling too quickly. Even so, many combinations can be developed through the use of different shades and tones and pattern design. The walls give the dominant color note to a room, unless they are purposely done in a perfectly neutral color.

They can be in a washable paint, or even a paper that can be wiped off with a damp cloth without affecting color or texture, such is the progress that has been made toward easy care of colored surfaces.

If one must have the bedrooms done in different colors, one will tactfully consult the family, hoping that the plan in mind will please in every case, but remembering that the occupant may have ideas of his or her own as to colors. If the north room occupant is still in the development stage and insists on dark hues and a blue wall, perhaps a year of living with it will bring a change of heart. The person who has grown up may insist (as in one case I knew of) on having very dark blue-green walls and dark blue glass shades on all the lighting fixtures, in a room whose only window opened on a court.

Let the Children Help Decide

It is rather surprising to see what definite ideas about this subject have formed in the thoughts of even quite small folk. A careful guiding of those ideas will often develop a sound color sense. If there are young people in the family by all means consult them about any proposed changes in their own rooms—and the other rooms too, for that matter—for they have to be with those colors, as well as the older folk.

Another thing to keep always in mind when planning furnishings is, that the quality of daylight is quite different from that of artificial light. If at all possible the colors you want to use should be seen under both lighting conditions. The light tones on the walls do not make so much difference, but the effect of light and shade on fabrics varies greatly. Most stores have facilities for showing materials under both conditions.

If one can start right in with a brand new house, to be furnished with brand new fittings from top to bottom, the color problem can be worked out along very definite lines. Then everything can be made to click into its appointed spot in the scheme of things. But it seems to me that there is more real fun and interest in adapting a few new things to a few old ones, or in transforming old things through some deft change in color. It is quite thrilling to see how even one small piece of high light or brightness can change over a dull and uninteresting room. C. B. W.

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Fine Mason and Ridgway ironstone dinner services may likewise be mentioned in this connection.

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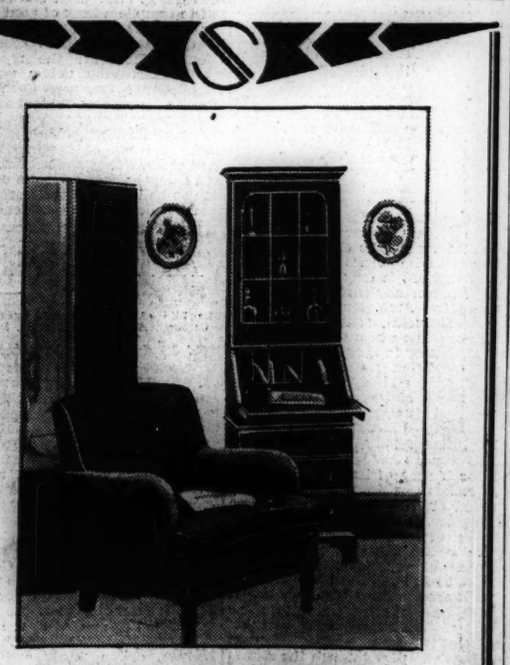

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·Said Margaret's Mother.

·WHY . . . I've never been so surprised in all my life," answered Margaret as she gazed on the soft, luxurious rug at her feet. "Wherever did it come from?"

"That's a secret," replied her Mother fondly, "but first you must tell me if you like it."

"Like it!" said Margaret gaily, "I never would have dreamed a rug could do so much for any room. The more I look at it, the more I think it must have been made to go with my mahogany."

"You've almost guessed the secret," smiled her Mother.

"As for the colors . . . and the pattern," continued Margaret, still lost in admiration, "they add just the right note of warmth and dignity! However did you find a rug that completes so perfectly the decorative scheme I had in mind."

"It's a long story," began her Mother. "Of course I knew that like every other bride, you wanted the rugs in your first home to be as charming and correct as possible. That was why I made it my business to look at a selection of Whittall rugs. I've been buying them for years, but never realized there were so many new facts to be learned."

"Yes, yes, go on," interrupted Margaret, anxiously.

"I discovered that there is a Whittall rug to suit every kind of furniture . . . and blend with any decorative scheme. I told the salesman about your old Sheraton desk . . . and how you'd built your whole living room around that one piece of furniture."

"What did he say?" queried Margaret."

"He suggested a Whittall Anglo Persian immediately, because the soft mysterious colors in the background emphasized so well the richness of the mahogany. Then the patterns are appropriate, too. Many of them are reproduced from antique, Persian rugs. Just notice the motifs of Persian symbols in this particular rug. Don't you see how they reflect the true beauty of the wood in your beloved desk . . . and chairs?"

"No wonder the combination is so successful," sighed Margaret admiringly.

"Then he showed me some of their new lustre rugs, just as soft and silky as anything you could ever imagine . . ."

"But I want to know more about this rug," insisted Margaret, "and how it happened to get here. Why Harry will never recognize this room . . . it's so improved."

"He's apt to recognize the rug," answered her Mother, "because he helped to pick it out. You see your Father and I have been thinking about a wedding present for you and have decided—"

"To give me this Anglo Persian?" cried Margaret happily.

"Of course," laughed her Mother, "didn't I tell you this was going to be a story with a happy ending?"

● MARGARET'S first Whittall rug has been correctly styled to suit her new mahogany. We're sure she won't be satisfied until her home has many more. Offered for her selection will be rare old designs in the famous Anglo Persian quality or authentic Oriental reproductions in the new lustre finish. No matter which ones she chooses she's bound to be right . . . because Whittall rugs are styled to cooperate with any decorative scheme . . . period of furniture . . . or type of wood.

Note: This is the first story of a series about Margaret . . . her new home . . . and her rugs.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Novels From the German

After War, by Ludwig Renn. London: Secker. 7s. 6d.
The Books of the Emperor Wu Ti, by Walter Meckauer. London: Secker. 7s. 6d.

THESE two novels have nothing in common beyond the fact that they are both translations from the German and are written by members of the younger generation in German letters. How far translation into English indicates critical esteem in Germany we do not know; one is frequently startled by the popularity of not particularly striking English and American writers outside their own countries. But even allowing for the exaggerations which criticism permitted itself during last year's war-wave, Herr Renn's previous novel was a good book. He is a notable artist. Herr Meckauer, on the other hand, is a new name to English-speaking readers, but in Germany "The Books of the Emperor Wu Ti" won the Jugend Prize.

The two books indicate two diametrically opposed tendencies in modern German letters—one to look contemporary history in the face and the other to escape from it. Herr Renn, the strict historian of his own experiences in the war, continues the same narrative into the days of the revolution that followed it. He describes in the first person how as sergeant he returned to Germany with his regiment and, ignorant of the political situation, found himself obliged to make vital decisions in the midst of social anarchy. The revolt against the military caste among the civilians had become, in the army, open rebellion against the officers. With no authority to obey, the soldiers elected their own delegates, who were unable to control the situation, and the general impression one has from Herr Renn's account—which is limited strictly to what he saw himself—is of a people who have lost confidence in their neighbors and who are anxiously seeking for men whom they can trust, who are above immediate self-interest and self-preservation.

Renn, who is cool, thoughtful, unimaginative and trustworthy, decides cautiously to stay in the old army, until the intrigues of the officers disillusion him. He then joins the army of the Social Democrats or moderate liberals, to "save the revolution"; but he finds that, in the name of authority they are tramping upon the people whom they have come to save. He concludes that the State uses agents-provocateurs, so that the blame may be cast on the extrreme Left, and, after seven years of hopelessness, throws in his lot with Communism.

The record of confusion must in itself be confusing and one requires some knowledge of post-war events in Germany to understand and appreciate Herr Renn's book to the full. It is written in plain, straight forward language, with iron restraint. There is not a note of hysteria anywhere; he has none of Herr Feuchtwanger's parting efforts to work up a situation into a kind of Wagnerian crescendo. Every line is honest and without self-conscious expioitation of wounds. One cannot imagine a less sensational book. The first person singular is withdrawn and dignified; and that final passage to Communism which might have been conducted to the trump of doctrine, invocation to anarchy and turgid self-justification, is merely noted in a single sentence in the last line of the book. There are no women in the narrative, except for a few lines in which one catches a brief glimpse of the author's mother. His method is perhaps photographic, but he is artist enough to know when and where to make his "shots." Though limited in its scope, "After War" is the book of a man who feels more deeply than he will say and makes in consequence a deep impression.

Herr Meckauer has taken the advice of the poet: "Seek knowledge, were it even in China." He has written, in the flowery and ceremonious Chinese idiom, the story of a kind of Chinese Job who desired to live to a great age and to be surrounded by innumerable grandchildren, thinking that therein lay the secret of a happy life. This merchant, anxious, naive and diligent in obedience and virtue, journeys from place to place to win the secret of wisdom and is exploited by those who while full of good words, have an eye to his money. Here is a profiteer, they say in effect, who wants wordly honor. In old age he shuts himself up in his library to seek virtue in the works of the ancient sages, until calamity after calamity befalls his wife and his children. Why? Has he not tried to guide his conduct according to the ideals of prudence, self-control and moderation?

He is, however, totally unaware of the beginnings of that conflict between the old orthodox China, which he represents, and the China which is feeling the influence of Western thought. One of his sons horrified him by telling him that his prudence is fear, his self-control meagerness of spirit and his moderation complacent contentment with an outworn tradition. At last, a shriveled wanderer on the earth, he finds the books of Wu Ti which he had hoped would solve the riddle of the universe for him, only to learn from them that "not the dust of writings under the dark earth, but the wind-scattered dust of flowers in the gardens of the bright earth bear the seed of the eternal."

The outstanding defect of Herr Meckaur's attempt to capture the quintessence of Chinese philosophy and legend is his lack of any sense of irony—the final flower of the highly civilised. The result is that the merchant's dilemma is less clear than it ought to be, and his tragedy therefore less effective. The reader is entirely unprepared for the sudden note of actuality sounded in the apparent fantasy by the revolutionary son. In spite of this lack of relief, the book is gracefully written, its moral beauty is remarkable and the considerable knowledge out of which it has been made, satisfying and skillfully embroidered into the narrative.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

MANUEL KOMROFF

The Other Two

Two Thieves, by Manuel Komroff. New York: Coward-McCann. $2.50.

IN AN interval between novels about the Napoleonic wars, Manuel Komroff has told the story of the other two who were on that cross-crowned hill outside the city walls. "Two Thieves" is a tale of strife and cunning, of desire for personal revenge, all turned toward a glorious, frustrated dream of freeing Judea from the house of Herod and the rule of the Romans.

Two men, one an Arab, the other a Jew, the former a sufferer at the hands of Herod, the latter at the hands of the Romans, almost turn the province of Judea upside down. "If two can do all this, then four of such would surely ruin us completely," said the Roman governor Pilate, looking back with relief when it all was over.

The Arab was Barzor, once a merchant prince of Jerusalem, but from the time he resisted Herod's slaughter of the innocents, a slave or a fugitive. The Jew was a youth of 20, a slave in the Roman quarries, picked by Barzor as an assistant because of the lad's great strength and courage. Barzor's plot had been a long time coming to its crisis. For 30 years he had been perfecting it, with influential connections here and there in different parts of the province, with secretly accumulated wealth, all to be devoted to one great end—the expulsion of the cousins of Herod who were priests in the Temple and the replacing of the cowardly Antipas by a king of the Jews' own choosing. For himself Barzor asked nothing except the pleasure of having brought low the house of Herod.

The plot has a picaresque effect. To the reader the logic of events is not clear until he grasps the fact that every incident is only a part of the mature, carefully wrought plan of Barzor the Arab. Some of the incidents are nothing short of ludicrous, and about the whole tale there is an air of fantasy in sharp contrast with the tragedy of Calvary, stark and plain at the end of the tale.

Swiftness and sureness mark the writing, and with these there is a salty flavor of human life 1900 years ago. It is said that the author has spent much time saturating himself in the history of Palestine and that he took pains to make the background of his tale true to the time and place. There is no ostentatious display of local color, but with the utmost simplicity there appears a visible, audible, tangible Roman Judea of 30 A. D. Slaves at work under the Roman whip on an aqueduct which was to bring water into the heart of Jerusalem; money changers in the Temple courts; Roman chariots sweeping through the streets of the city and driving the populace back upon stalls and doorways; a Babylonian dwarf, jester and adviser to Pilate; the Roman governor, worried about the security of his province, irritated by arguments with the priests, a man of the great world of Rome, impatient, intolerant but in a way civilized, anxious only to do his job without disgrace and go back home in peace—these are flashing fragments of the composite picture.

A picture that the author never paints but only suggests with the faintest breath of outline is that of the third cross, and a prophet who was among the condemned. The story is about the other two. Even on Calvary the story is entirely theirs.

Barzor's plot, so carefully built up, falls to pieces too suddenly. The reader has not so much a sense of disappointment—for of course everyone knows the fate of the "two thieves,"—as a sense of much ado about nothing and of wonderment that so clever a man as Barzor should have trusted all his hopes to one cast. It is because the author has made his story sound so authentic and so biting that we resent the almost casual evaporation of the plot.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

The Bottom Has Been Reached

BUSINESS, without doubt, is on the up grade. The bottom, surely, has been reached. The public has been told so daily for a year. We know one financial editor who no longer dares to make this announcement in conference. In this superb recovery of the stricken Titan, the book trade has played perhaps the rôle of an index finger. Price wars didn't work; now the slogan is, "Fewer and better books." Literary editors are among the cheer leaders.

John Macrae Jr., whom we have often recommended to your notice as one of the few great letter-writers of our time, of course makes the most persuasive appeal, asserting that Dutton decided three years ago on the policy now going into effect. The company is offering this spring a total of 49 new titles as compared with 122 titles last spring. "With more advertising, and more personal attention behind them, we offer these few selected books and solicit your cooperation in carrying out this policy of publishing fewer books—a policy suggested and warmly recommended by the American critics and booksellers."

* * *

Little Brown proffers "our shortest spring list in eight years—and our best." It contains 29 titles, as against 43 last year. But just to show that their heart is in the right place, they join the Atlantic Monthly Press in offering a prize of $10,000 in cash for "the most interesting and distinctive novel submitted before Feb. 1, 1932."

Without specific reference to either of the publishers mentioned, or to any other, we should say offhand, as one reader to another, that there might be a further reduction without loss—to literature at least. Surely there are still too many books in the world; too many being added every season to the toppling pile; too many persons writing who might be better occupied.

* * *

But do not the Atlantic and the other prizes offset the good effect achieved by the cutting down of titles? Perhaps not, from the viewpoint of the greatest happiness of the greatest number; because while they do encourage many unqualified aspirants to waste their time, they (presumably) do not permit the efforts of these aspirants to be set before the public.

At all events, the Atlantic-Little Brown outfit points with pride to Maxo de la Roche, Walter D. Edmonds and Cornelia Cannon. (But it also points with pride, or at least with satisfaction, to A. S. M. Hutchinson.) And Scribner's announces that its $5000 prize for a long short story has been awarded to John Peale Bishop. (But it also announces that five new writers have been discovered in the contest. Still, the winning manuscript was chosen from 1672 entrants. That may mean that 1666 persons have been discouraged from writing any more.)

* * *

Irvin Cobb sets an excellent example. Although capable of good writing himself, he evidently remembered how much good writing had been done in the past, and set himself to compile a book of good reporting, from the burning of Rome to the '49 Gold Rush (without sound and effects). These are the reports of eyewitnesses. Why not a prize for compilations? Oh, yes: Cobb's book is called "Incredible Truth," and Cosmopolitan publishes it today.

Meanwhile other publishers develop other methods of keeping business farther away from the bottom. Simon and Schuster have devised a competition to be known as the Inner Sanctum Prediction Contest. Contestants are asked to forecast which of the new Simon and Schuster titles will have the greatest literary and critical success and which will have the widest sales in 1931. The contestant obtaining the highest average in both predictions will be presented in August with a set of all the books in the list, autographed by as many of the authors as are available in America.

We told you recently about the "Book Show" scheme. Houghton Mifflin has a sample system of its own. "To introduce a new novel by the author of 'Stella Dallas,'" it is publishing as a pamphlet, apparently for free distribution, the first 10 chapters of "White Fawn," by Olive Higgins Prouty. The book is to be published March 16. It is the "romance of a lovely débutante who turns her back on society for the sake of a young Irish doctor." Surely, if people enough see this pamphlet, the publishing business will take Prosperity Hill in high.

1915—A Record

A Review by SIBLEY HUDDLESTON

The Memoirs of Raymond Poincaré (Vol. IV). Translated by Sir George Arthur. London: Heinemann. 21s. net.

OF ALL the books which have been, and will be, written about the political and general conduct of the World War, that of M. Poincaré, I make bold to assert, stands alone. There have been dreary books and sensational books; placid books and fiery books; serious books and frivolous books; books of personal experiences and books which aimed at impersonality; books about this and that and the other aspect of the war; sectional books specialised books, partial books defending a thesis, a general or a politician; but of the war whose theater was France the book of M. Poincaré is a complete record.

It is, I think, a pity that the translation (which is admirably done) is also an adaptation (which is not so well done). In the original French we have reached the sixth bulky volume; in the English adaptation we are at the fourth. Sir George Arthur explains that he has taken care to omit "only some of the passages which deal with French politics, the President's visits to the armies, military factories, and other occasions of interest chiefly, if not entirely, to his compatriots." Thus he compresses two volumes into one.

Now it may well be that the ordinary man who runs and reads demands his memoirs in tabloid form; but such a man will never trouble to peruse four volumes which take us only to the end of 1915. These memoirs are for the specialist, or at least for the man of leisure, and the specialist who does not care to tackle the French version may well ask what has become of the missing volumes. He doubtless will agree that a good deal could properly be omitted, but he would like to judge for himself; and he might well express a special interest in "the passages which deal with French politics," since these passages may be presumed to throw more light on the Parliamentary mentality and the constant intrigues which accompanied and affected the drama of the trenches. It seems to me that the compromise of Sir George Arthur is the sort of compromise that consists in falling between two stools.

I do not know who called M. Poincaré a dull man; to me he appears not only exceptionally diligent but exceptionally intelligent, and not only exceptionally intelligent but human, and even humorous. He has a sharp eye for foibles, a shrewd eye for follies and a keen eye for the grotesque. He solemnly encourages, as befits his function, Blasco Ibañes to help French propaganda; but in his memoirs he notes that Blasco Ibañes "expresses himself with emphasis, rolling all his r's, and perpetually glancing at the huge rings which he wears on his fingers." With his demure method of understatement, he disapproves of Paul Deschanel's demand for greater Parliamentary control: "for Parliament to usurp the functions of a professional soldier would be to assume an authority impossible to exercise and do less than nothing to win the war."

Almost immediately after the Marne we find Parliament trying to interfere with Joffre, and Joffre complaining of the scheming and interventions. Lloyd George appears: "I was greatly struck by his mobile features, which betray strong feelings, and are those rather of an artist than of a statesman; with his long and wavy hair, his bright eyes and his pink and white complexion, he looks like a musician about to . . . play on the violincello." The "petit père Combes" (once Prime Minister of France) wants Poincaré to call for an immediate reconstruction of the Cabinet, and he "hints that he would himself like to have the portfolio of Public Instruction, chiefly, as far as I could gather, because he wants Greek to be pronounced in the modern way." Poincaré makes no comment—none is needed.

Millerand displays coldness toward Poincaré, who observes that "this chilliness in an old friend adds something to the sadness in which events, political and military, are plunging us." No more. These little human touches which give glimpses of the real Poincaré under the official exterior (there is one in which he confesses simply, after the Champagne offensive: "In my library, alone with my wife, I burst into tears") abound in a book which is singularly economical in its phrasing; and they are picked out on a grim background of political flurry, diplomatic cunning and desperate trench warfare. Dull? The most sensitive, as well as the most intelligent, of the men of the war.

A Better Burns Biography

The Life of Robert Burns, by Catherine Carswell. New York: Harcourt, Brace.

IT IS astonishing to observe how almost always that "breath and finer spirit of all knowledge," which Wordsworth declared poetry to be, slips through the fingers of the biographer. Readers of Maurois's "Ariel," whether they admired or resented the clever Frenchman's portrait of Shelley the man and the lover, were at one in holding that the book did not show us Shelley the poet. The same strictures hold good of various biographies sounder and more serious than M. Maurice's.

They hold good of Mrs. Carswell's new life of Burns. Burns the peasant, the lover, the good fellow, the farmer dogged by misfortunes, the prodigy petted and patronized by the élite of Edinburgh, the exciseman—this Burns is here, drawn firmly and at full length. But Burns the poet somehow eludes the grasp. Mrs. Carswell would plead that she, a Scotswoman, is writing for Scots and that in their estimation Burns does not need her advocacy. For that matter, he does not need her advocacy in the estimation of the world beyond Scotland, though his fellow-countrymen have always held that that outer world was unable to appreciate their national poet.

But the very fact that he is undoubtedly a national poet makes it the more necessary to relate his poetry to the poetic tradition of his nation. For Burns is not so much the herald of Romanticism (that place belongs equally to Blake and Chatterton) as he is the flaming sunset of a long tradition. The old "makers," the nameless singers of the seventeenth century, Ramsay and Ferguson, these form the line which culminates in Robert Burns. By implication at least, Mrs. Carswell says as much; but the point is one that needs emphasis, and for this reason one can, we think, learn more about the essential Burns in President William Allan Neilson's simple little book, "Burns: How to Know Him," than in this ambitious biography.

If, however, we wish to know not so much about the poetry as about the stuff out of which the poetry was made, then Mrs. Carswell gives us good measure. She knows intimately the Ayrshire country and villages and towns; she has made independent and careful study of the abundant documents; she is so conscientious as to risk wearying her readers with detailed analyses of episodes of fleeting love affairs and pathetically petty financial dealings; she is even brave enough not to pass lightly over the Sylvander-Clarinda correspondence carried on so affectedly and verbosely by the poet and Mrs. McLehose. And she has the great merit of being thoroughly in sympathy with her subject.

The biographer of Burns has to decide on many occasions between rival interpretations of the evidence. That some of these occasions are trivial is not excuse for shirking the duty to come to a decision. Mrs. Carswell does not shirk her duty; but the desire to keep her pages free from controversial matter has led her to adopt the plan of stating her own conclusions from evidence that is sometimes contradictory. It is, of course, her right to interpret the evidence according to her own best judgment, but her book would have been of far more value had she set forth the evidence so that her reader could check it up for himself. To have done so would not necessarily have clogged her pages with controversy; such matter could have been thrown into footnotes or, still better, have been indicated in a bibliography. This kind of book stands in absolute need of at least a modicum of bibliagraphical apparatus; and this Mrs. Carswell does not supply.

For the rest, the narrative is firmly taken in hand from the period of Burns's father's hard and struggling youth. The touch is almost masculine in its strength, and the sympathy, too, is masculine. One is reminded that the best biography of Byron, a poet who has more than a little in common with Burns, is the work of a woman. Mrs. Carswell has written the best biography of Burns, better than any other because freer from prejudice and cant. But this is not to say that her book could not be improved. It could be improved by severe pruning in some places, by the addition of a chapter or group of chapters on Burns's poetry, and by a scholarly exposition of the evidence, manuscript and in print, upon which the narrative is based. S. C. C.

Japan and Jazz

Japan and Jazz, by S. Uenoda. Tokyo: Taiheiyosha Press. Yen 2.

THE "jazz" in the title of this little volume in English is somewhat misleading, although the author does present and discuss such phases of modern Japan as Night Life on the Ginza and the Mobo and Moga. Sketches of this nature occupy only a few pages of the book, however.

The real value of the work lies in the author's reflective presentation of some of the most elusive and charming phases of Japanese emotional life, phases which escape the observation even of many foreigners long resident in Japan. His essay on "Shibui Konomi, an Elusive Phase of Japanese Æstheticism," is invaluable to one seeking to understand Japanese motivation, as is also his discussion of the Japanese attitude toward what Americans would call love and duty.

It is unfortunate that the book has not been better proofread, but its pages will not only charm, but enlighten, anyone interested in Japan and the Japanese.

Molders of Religious Thought

Pioneers of Christian Thought, by Frederick D. Kershner. Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill. $3.

IN THIS volume the dean of the college of religion of Butler University sets forth brief accounts of the lives and contributions of 16 leaders of Christian thought, ranging from Philo, the Alexandrian Jew, to the Germans, Schleiermacher and Ritschel. The biographies are necessarily brief because of their number, yet Dr. Kershner has succeeded admirably in setting forth the chief contribution of each to the Christian religion. As the biographies are arranged in chronological order, the reader gains from their perusal an excellent bird's-eye view of the development of Christian history.

The selection, it seems, is the best that could be made if confined to so few. Philo, Paul, Marcion, Origen, Athanasius, Theodore, Augustine, Anselm, Abelard, Aquinas, Erasmus, Luther, Calvin, Arminius, Schleiermacher and Ritschel. One looks in vain for such names as Irenæus and Clement of Alexandria as chapter heads, for both of these are touched upon but incidentally in the biographies of their contemporaries. One would like to add to the list many others who have made valuable contributions to the development of Christian thought. Many students of religion today will wonder why the name of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discover and Founder of Christian Science, is omitted from the list in view of the growing evidence that she is becoming recognized as one whose teachings are molding religious thought to a great degree.

The inclusion of Philo in the list of pioneers of Christian thought may seem an anomaly, when it is recalled that he made no reference whatsoever in his writings to Christianity and that few if any of the early Christians were familiar with his contribution; yet it seems that his discussion of certain problems greatly influenced the early Christian thought. He definitely propounded the divine immanence, and in his doctrine of the Logos he set forth the manner in which God is present in the universe. He also promoted the doctrine of direct and verbal inspiration of the Scriptures, introducing the allegorical method to explain the difficulties arising from his insistence upon this verbal inspiration. As each of these prepositions found many followers during the century when Christian doctrine was in the process of determination, Philo, the philosopher of Alexandria, exercised a marked influence on the trend of Christianity.

One may wonder why Anselm was included to the exclusion of other important contributors to religious thought. Although as Archbishop of Canterbury he did much to make the Church of Rome acceptable to the Briton, his best-known efforts were in striving to reconcile the Platonic teachings with orthodox theology. None could doubt his strict ecclesiasticism, yet many of his doctrines would be quite unacceptable to the Christian philosopher of today.

Few books contain in such brief form so satisfactory a view of the molders of orthodox Christian thought.

ALBERT F. GILMORE.

Introduction to Philosophy

Fundamentals of Philosophy, by Walter S. Gamertsfelder and D. Luther Evans. New York: Prentice-Hall.

THIS book is commendable as furnishing a brief but comprehensive view of its large and intricate subject. Although most desirable as introductory to further study, it is also useful by itself for informative reading. The authors have been particularly successful in presenting their subject with enough history and quotation, not too much. Now and then, their conclusions seem debatable, but this circumstance is incident to the nature of philosophy. Bacon wrote: "It is true, that a little Philosophy inclineth Man's Minde to Atheism; But depth in Philosophy bringeth Men's Mindes about to Religion." Of course, books on philosophy differ much in this regard; fortunately, Professors Gamertsfelder and Evans are not atheistic, but, rather, are religious.

Among other interesting items, the following are noted: "Philosophy is the endeavor to join together into a systematic whole of knowledge the assumptions and conclusions of the special sciences; and, supplementing this harmonized body of knowledge with the concrete intuitions of the poet, moralist, and religionist, it attempts to offer a world view and a life view" (p. 25). "The problems of philosophy . . . center about the nature of knowledge, matter, life, mind, and value" (pp. 31, 32). The authors use the words "pessimism," "optimism," and "meliorism" to describe philosophical attitudes toward the problem of evil in the universe. Under "optimism," they give a prominent place to Christian Science (p. 651); and, while the text at this point is not entirely accurate, it is favorable, and the result is wholesome. C. P. S.

Houghton Mifflin will publish in April the American edition of Osbert Burdett's "The Two Carlyles." The English edition (Faber & Faber) was reviewed on this page, Feb. 14.

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THE HOME FORUM

How the Nobilities at Mount Vernon Are Preserved

ABOUT eighteen years ago a business man made a patriotic pilgrimage to Washington, accompanied by his family. It was a personally conducted entourage, wherein the friend arranged not a few visits to points of interest with a view to impressing the five growing young Americans with the ideals of their nationality, and of encouraging patriotic loyalty through an intimate knowledge of the historic shrines which are dear to the hearts of Americans. It was, therefore, much in order that he should have guided his little band of interest seekers to Mount Vernon.

When this friend returned from his trip, he brought home not a few interesting narratives. Of these, one especially has survived. The central point of this very simple narrative represents one of the ever-living nobilities which were often illustrated in Washington's everyday relationships and which may enable us to see that the true courtesy which Washington, as a Virginian gentleman, often displayed, still survives in his home.

A conscientious, well-trained guide conducted the friend's patriotic group, together with an additional party of as many more visitors, mostly young men and women, through the mansion. A few of this additional group strayed away at one point from the main body. Among them was a young man who had given evidence of his enthusiastic interest in the grandeur of the place and in the memories evoked by the guide's faithful words regarding the beloved General, his wife, his adopted daughter, Nellie, and their special apartments. Losing for a moment his attitude of reverence, the young man thoughtlessly started to smoke, thus putting himself momentarily quite out of place in such a pure atmosphere of dignity and hallowed memories.

The guide was soon aware of the lapse of self-control, and of the requirements frequently stated by placards throughout the mansion. But he maintained his own calm poise and friendliness. Refraining from any exhibition of police authority (manifested by the silver star on his waistcoat), the guide went over to where the exhilarated young man was standing, and tapped him on the arm. With firmness and gentleness well befitting the time, place and need of the moment, the guide said:

"Surely, my friend, you do not want to do that here, do you?"

Answering the simple and friendly appeal to the young man's sense of propriety—to his better individual sense of things—the young man quickly replied, "Why, I should say not!" and his awakening was followed by an instantaneous quenching of the fire of his indiscretion.

The incident was quickly closed; a kindly appeal to his own manliness ed the young man to a self-decision which required no external show of authority or legal force. Friendly courtesy expressed in a kindly appeal was sufficient to win the day, and the happiness of the entire party was preserved.

It was not essentially a Washingtonian nobility, but it was a nobility which the first President of the United States often used and illustrated as one of man's best heritages from the realm of pure intelligence.

Quite recently it was my privilege to visit Mount Vernon. After visiting all the interesting points, listening with gratitude to the splendid statements of the guards, I was reminded of the incident just narrated, and an intuition led me to fall into conversation with one of these faithful sentinels, of tradition and of the living facts. I asked him how long he had been working there; he replied "Twenty-one years." The answer gave me hope, and I recited the details of my friend's narration. He immediately replied that he could recall one incident of the kind; and what he said quite clearly indicated that I was talking with the very guide whose gentle tap on the arm and word of reminding inquiry had operated so finely in 1915.

"Yes," he said, "we often have very peculiar cases to deal with, and we do strive to uphold the best traditions of this home. Quite recently one man of a party insisted on wearing his hat inside the mansion. He seemed to be looking for an argument. Finally he approached me and roughly said: 'You seem to be watching me pretty closely.' 'Yes,' I said, 'I am. It is a part of my duty to watch all visitors, and I cannot do otherwise.'

"Well," the guard continued, "I waited patiently and the visitor soon broke out with a leader. He said: 'Now, I suppose you do not like my wearing my hat in here, do you?' I could only say in return, 'My friend, men visitors, out of respect to the General, remove their hats; but if you feel happier to keep on your hat, you may do so. We want our guests to feel perfectly at home in Washington's home, and we hope they may go away feeling happy!'"

"Well, now," continued the guard, "instantly the man took off his hat; and without doubt went away in a better mood."

As in the former case, a simple appeal to a man's higher nature and his self-decision, wiped out a mistaken attitude and won a victory creditable to the goodly traditions of the home of George and Martha Washington. It came through a cool head, rare tact, warm-hearted gentleness. Such virtues are influential.

In these two instances a Virginian, loyal to the good social customs of his State and racial strain, with consummate discernment and tact, disposed of thoughtless mistakes and preserved harmony.

Among the pleasant impressions gained through a first visit to our Mount Vernon are those of an unseen environment of nobility, the sense of high ideals associated therewith, all greater indeed than the domicile and its noteworthy furnishings. Here one may be refreshed by unexcelled river and landscape views, the view of sky and cloud nowhere lovelier, all mingling with connotations of grand historic importance. But, above all this, one may easily conclude that the true grandeur is in the unseen; for the things which are seen take their beauty and charm from the glorious memories of the beloved national hero —the things not seen. Mount Vernon, standing high above the peaceful Potomac, is a beautiful symbol of nobility and achievement. Like the waters of the silver-surfaced river, people come and go, but this memorial of our first President stands as built on a rock, declaring that the good a man does and its vital example are enduring.

E. C. M.

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A Sensitive Conscience

I believe there are no better vineyards in France than those between Avignon and Bagnols. The quality of the grapes is another matter: they are probably sour. All the way along those luscious topaz and amethyst clusters had been disturbing, but my conscience had held firm and I had passed them by. Sometimes I said: "There are tons of those grapes; a few bunches would never be missed." But Narcissa and the others said it would be stealing; besides, there were houses in plain view.

But there is a limit to all things. In a level, sheltered place below Bagnols we passed a vineyard shut in by trees, with no house in sight. And what a vineyard! Ripening in the afternoon sun, clustered such gold and purple bunches as were warmed by the light of Eden. I looked casually in different directions and slowed down. Not a sign of life anywhere. I brought the car to stop. I said, "This thing has gone far enough."

Conscience dozed. The protests of the others fell on heedless ears. I firmly crossed the irrigating ditch which runs along all those French roads, stepped among the laden vines, picked one of those lucent, yellow bunches and was about to pick another when I noticed something with a human look stir to life a little way down the row.

Conscience awoke with something like a spasm. I saw at once that taking those grapes was wrong; I almost dropped the bunch I had. Narcissa says I ran, but that is a mistake. There was not room. I made about two steps and plunged into the irrigating canal, which I had disremembered for the moment, my eyes being fixed on the car. Narcissa says she made a grab for my grapes as they sailed by. I seemed to be a good while getting out of the irrigating ditch, but Narcissa thinks I was reasonably prompt. I had left the engine running, and some seconds later, when we were putting temptation behind us on third speed, I noticed that the passengers seemed to be laughing. When I inquired as to what amused them they finally gasped out that the thing which had moved among the grapevines was a goat, as if that made any difference to a person with a sensitive conscience. — ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE, in "The Car That Went Abroad."

Singer of Hymns

Is it the Vesper sparrow whose care
Is God's? It must be. For to listen
to his hymn it would seem that he
has a secret all his own, a secret,
the possession of which gives him
sure confidence and a great joy.
Atilt upon the extreme end of the
ridge-pole of the old sloped roofed
house, as the sun declines he sings!
A burst of adoration pours from his
tiny form as he faces the flaming
West, "He cares for me! He cares
for you, for me, for you!" His head
thrown back in ecstasy he rejoices,
and praises, for all the world to
hear.
The lilacs blooming beneath him,
point upward, sending incense with
his song, up and out towards the
great unknown.
Then the sun is down—the singer is
gone on the last sweet note, his
happy duty done.
Tomorrow at the appointed hour he
will come to his minaret tower, calling us to praise. Nor will he forget us next summer. As he was with us last year and this. For we perceive that he has chosen his ridge-pole for a permanent choir loft.

MARY EATON BURNETT.

Enchanted

In the big courtyard of Burlington House darkness broods, revealing a blurred outline of pillars, tiers of dim windows, the gloom shot through by points of yellow light. But a door opens, and up the wide stairway goes the Wanderer, and immediately he has traveled a thousand miles into a far-away country, a land of magic, of roses—Persia!

On the right is a great, dim hall, the shaded lights leaving it darkened yet shining like moonlight upon wonderful carpets hanging on the walls. A mirrored pool is in the midst, and in it the reflection, as in still waters, of a gorgeous arch, all shining turquoise in color, and a wonder of mosaic faience. It rises magnificently to shadowy heights—the entrance to the royal Mosque, the Masjid-i-Shah at Isfahan seen with its wealth of intricate ornament, and design.

Here stands the Wanderer upon the threshold of a land of mystery, magnificence, wonder! London has vanished! In a few moments he has been transported back through many centuries across ocean and desert into a land of art little understood, beauty long hidden, treasures exquisite beyond words. Surely that wonderful silken carpet which lies encircled in a ring of tiny box trees must be the wishing carpet of Aladdin? A lovely thing, twelve-sided, woven in two halves, with a design of cypresses, fine stemmed, delicate; the ground of a soft golden yellow, with blue medallions at intervals in the rosy red border which is adorned with sprays and blossoms of silvery cream. No, not Aladdin's carpet, but that which comes from the memorial to Shah Abbs II at Qum. For this is the land of carpets. Enchanted or enchanting? Which name best suits them? To the Wanderer they are both.

There are first the "Dragon" carpets, gorgeous in color, bold in design, challenging the eye; not of Persia, though they show in their texture and design the influence of that country's art. These are woven in the Caucasus, the most wonderful among them at Kuba in the seventeenth century. Then, in a kaleidoscope of changing and marvelously blended tints, the design and weaving of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; from the looms of Herat, Shirez, Joshaqan, Kashan, and many others. They hang around these lofty walls with the soft rosy light throwing a tender glow upon their delicate texture, their glorious colors, their velvet softness; all the taste and knowledge, all the grace and imagination of centuries of art expressed in the perfect harmony and rhythmical balance of design and color, accentuated or diminished to bring out the utmost originality and idealism.

Here is the splendid "hunting" carpet of Milan, woven in the fifteenth century, with its figures of men and horses, and a wonderful tracery of deep blue in the border intermingled with touches of a lighter cloudy blue and warm gray. A red medallion is in the center and the paler blue is repeated with flying storks in the gray and blue tones. "Garden" carpets of the seventeenth century whose rectangular designs have their origin in the flower borders, canals, conventionally trimmed trees and blossoming shrubs of stately pleasure gardens, perhaps of the artist's imagination, or of his memory of the royal palace gardens. "Tree" carpets, whose name needs no explanation if we study the miniatures and manuscripts of Persia; for these artists of the East loved forest and garden trees, and they figure constantly in all forms of art.

Then there are the beautiful and varied "Vase" carpets; the finest of the days of Shah Abbas the Great, from the looms of Joshaqan, showing elaborate flower and tree forms, and plants with leaf and blossom. Medallion carpets and "Polonaise" carpets, frequently enriched with gold and silver thread, and named thus from the belief which was common at one time that they originated from the factory at Merskersko in Poland. There are rugs of silk warp and woof woven in tapestry, or of woolen knots, from Karabagh and Tabriz, threaded through with rich metal thread; one is indeed woven almost entirely in solid gold thread. The splendor of them is impressive, and so original in their countless adaptations of the different subjects are the designs that no one of all the gorgeous floor cloths has its exact counterpart. All through the prismatic tints of the rainbow runs the gamut of color, from silver gray to midnight blue, from palest creamy yellow to flaming orange, from elusive rose to glowing crimson, from delicate lime green to deepest emerald and shadowy olive.

The Wanderer pictures to himself the Eastern craftsmen. He can but think that the work, however slow, was done with inward satisfaction and joy, and that as the deft fingers moved swiftly, unerringly at their task the heart of the man sang a silent song of happiness to conceive and form a thing so beautiful

Courtesy of the Art Institute, Chicago

George Washington. From a Painting by Gilbert Stuart

ARTISTS have given us many portraits of Washington, but those painted by Gilbert Stuart are authentic for the days of his presidency and are universal favorites. Washington allowed Stuart to paint two portraits. From these the artist made several replicas and variants. The full-length portrait here reproduced is a variant of the picture painted by Lord Landsdowne. It was bought by G. Baker of New York and later by William Tweed, who placed it in Tammany Hall. In 1924 citizens and school children of Chicago furnished the money to buy it and now it is in the Art Institute of Chicago.

The portrait is satisfactory in composition, technique, form and coloring. Washington is dressed in black velvet knee trousers and coat. The coat can be fastened high in the neck or may be left open to show his soft, white cravat with its frill of lace. Lace finishes his sleeves and falls over his wrists. His hair, that in his younger days was powdered, has whitened with the years and is pushed back from his expressive face. He stands in front of the presidential chair, a man of commanding appearance, tall and broad shouldered, slender and vigorous. His hand is extended in characteristic gesture.

February Lilacs

A lilac leaf is a little green heart
Born of the springtime's magic art;
After old winter's storm and stress
New life wakens in loveliness.

Blue of the sky and gold of the sun
These little green leaves have caught and spun
Into a slender, rare design
Perfect enough for a valentine.

Leaf heart, blossoms all fragrant-sweet
My messenger brings on hastening feet,
And down among them, O lady mine,
My heart, too, for your valentine!

FRANCES CROSBY HAMLET.

Patterns

I

There are times when one sees a pattern in the shaping of incidentals until at last the entire event is completed. To follow this theory adds delight to many of the minor incidents in any given day. One often feels a recurring design in even small things. It is like the border of a rug in which the weaver repeats his Wall of Troy, his wreath of roses, or his vine of leaves; even an unexplained symbol gains significance from its recurrence.

Design is a profound thing; divinity is never far behind it. Individuality is made up of repetition, too; each personality has its own special recurrences. Oftentimes in a dilemma, a problematic situation, one strives on, wondering what decision he will finally make, while his friend might be quite able to prognosticate the outcome. "Of course you would do that," he could say.

So study your own pattern; not too much, but enough to be intelligent; lean a bit over the pool of thought where you are blowing on your stem, and find what kind of a flower that reflection gives back; or find what high, or what simple design of beauty your day, or your year draws on the page.

I. P. C.

Del superare il pregiudizio

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

UN GRANDE ostacolo al progresso è il pregiudizio. Tende a reagire contro la direzione generale in avanti del pensiero mondiale, e rappresenta l'opposizione dell'ultra-conservatismo ad ogni cambiamento dalle norme ammesse. Il pregiudizio ha causato buona parte dell'odio che i pionieri in ogni epoca ed in ogni ramo di attività hanno incontrato nei loro tentativi benemeriti. Colla scusa di salvaguardare la razza, esso presenta una barriera a molti sforzi onesti per il progresso dell'umanità.

Webster definisce in parte il pregiudizio quale "giudizio od opinione preconcetta; . . . specialmente un'opinione o tendenza avversa a qualunque cosa senza giuste ragioni od in anticipo di una conoscenza sufficiente". È dunque chiaro che il pregiudizio è un prodotto dell'ignoranza e non può perciò essere messo nella stessa categoria colla vera comprensione.

In un profondo passaggio nel libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, fa notare la qualità opposta del pensiero posseduto da molti individui che stimano la verità più che l'opinione, e che, di conseguenza, tendono ad essere propensi ad accettare gli insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana. "Milioni di menti scevre da pregiudizi—semplici cercatori della Verità, viandanti spossati, assetati nel deserto —attendono e cercano riposo e bevanda", essa scrive a pagina 570. Poichè la Scienza Cristiana presenta all'umanità un insegnamento che dimostra la fallacia di molto che nel passato fu accettato come verità, è in special modo necessario, nell'interesse dell'individuo, che sia studiata da un punto di vista scevro da pregiudizi. Altrimenti la sua verità sarà riconosciuta solo vagamente, e non sarà forse sottoposta ad una prova imparziale; col risultato che sarà probabilmente condannata ciecamente quale cosa di poco valore reale.

D'altra parte coloro che sono onestamente ansiosi di ottenere una comprensione della Verità, il regno dei cieli che Gesù caratterizzò quale la "perla di gran prezzo", troveranno che la Scienza Cristiana dimostra il proprio valore coi benefizi ricevuti quale risultato dello studio e dell'applicazione del suo insegnamento. Infatti Mrs. Eddy ha dichiarato (*Ibid.*, pag. 323): "Dobbiamo ricordare che la Verità è dimostrabile quando sia compresa, e che il bene non può essere compreso fino a che non sia stato dimostrato".

Uno degli aspetti della Scienza Cristiana che ha dato luogo a pregiudizio considerevole è il suo insegnamento dell'irrealtà del male. Eppure, la verità che Iddio è onnipotente ed onnipresente, cioè che ha ogni potere e riempie tutto lo spazio, è prontamente accettata. Viene narrato, per esempio, nell'Evangelo di Marco, che uno scriba che interrogò Gesù sul suo insegnamento gli disse: "Maestro, bene hai detto secondo verità, che vi è un solo Iddio, e che fuor di lui non ve ne è alcun altro". Tuttavia se si ammette quest'ultima premessa, dovrebbe essere chiaro che bisogna similmente ammettere che non resta potenza o luogo per il male e, di conseguenza, che il male non può essere reale od attuale. E col rendersi conto di questo con sufficiente chiarezza, la schiavitù nella quale l'umanità è stata tenuta, quale risultato dell'ammettere l'apparente potenza del male per danneggiare l'umanità, sarà riconosciuta quale priva di qualsiasi fondamento.

Quanto poco saggio è dunque il rifiuto di ammettere il fatto dell'irrealtà del male, soltanto perchè il pregiudizio ci impedisce di accettarlo come vero, e perciò degno di essere controllato diligentemente. Se con cuore onesto questa scoperta viene sottoposta ad un'applicazione pratica, si troverà che è la chiave per la liberazione dell'umanità dai gual, dalle malattie, e dai peccati che tanto dolorosamente la tormentano. Un poco di analisi critica della loro consapevolezza, convincerà la maggior parte delle persone che esse hanno considerato l'umanità in generale quale la vittima di un male eccessivamente potente, e questo ad onta del fatto che quali Cristiani e dal punto di vista della dottrina, hanno forse professato di credere che Iddio è buono ed infinito in potenza.

Per lo più è il costume e, invero, il pregiudizio che ha impedito agli uomini di ragionare su questo soggetto con logica serrata, giacchè nessuno che costantemente ammetta la verità dell'onnipresenza e dell'onnipotenza di Dio può allo stesso tempo credere alla presenza ed alla potenza del male. Qualora ogni timore del male sia scacciato dal pensiero, il cambiamento nella consapevolezza che ne risulta deve produrre conseguenze benefiche di natura così marcata che niuno può far a meno di accorgersene.

Il pregiudizio può tentare di giustificarsi colla ragione che impedisce l'ammissione cieca di ogni sorta di false dottrine. È vero che bisogna essere cauti per non cadere nell'errore di ammettere senza la necessaria considerazione ogni cosa che si presenta alla consapevolezza. Questa tendenza conduce a risultati deplorabili. Ma questo non deve impedirci dall'aprire gli occhi al riconoscimento delle possibilità per il bene in qualsiasi insegnamento ci sia presentato per una considerazione seria.

Un pensiero scevro da pregiudizi deve dunque essere associato con un giudizio veramente equilibrato. A meno che il primo non sia presente peraltro, vi è scarsa opportunità per la piena operazione ed applicazione di quest'ultimo. Il desiderio serio, onesto, per una comprensione della Verità può, d'altra parte, essere coltivato da chiunque è pronto ad abbandonare concezioni ed opinioni preconcette qualora vengano dimostrate false. Infatti una delle caratteristiche che distinguono il sincero cercatore della Verità è il rendersi conto della necessità di innalzarsi costantemente al disopra di ogni pregiudizio ingiusto.

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Overcoming Prejudice

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE great obstacle to progress is prejudice. It tends to counteract the general forward direction of world thought, and represents the opposition of ultraconservatism to any change from accepted standards. Prejudice has been responsible for much of the hatred which pioneers in every age and every line of activity have found confronting their right endeavors. Under the pretext of safeguarding the race, it presents a barrier to many an honest effort for the advancement of humanity.

Webster defines prejudice in part as "preconceived judgment or opinion; . . . esp., an opinion or leaning adverse to anything without just grounds or before sufficient knowledge." Clearly, then, prejudice is an offshoot of ignorance, and therefore cannot be aligned with true understanding.

In a profound passage in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, calls attention to the opposite quality of thought as possessed by many individuals who value truth above opinion, and who, in consequence, are likely to be receptive to the teachings of Christian Science. "Millions of unprejudiced minds—simple seekers for Truth, weary wanderers, athirst in the desert—are waiting and watching for rest and drink," she writes on page 570. Because Christian Science presents to mankind a teaching that proves the fallacy of much that in the past has been accepted as true, it is particularly necessary, in the interests of the individual, that it be studied from an unprejudiced standpoint. Otherwise its truth will be but vaguely recognized, and it may not be put to a fair test; with the result that it is likely to be blindly condemned as of little real value.

On the other hand, those who are honestly desirous of obtaining an understanding of Truth, the kingdom of heaven which Jesus characterized as the "pearl of great price," will find that Christian Science proves its own value by benefits received as a result of the study and application of its teaching. In fact, Mrs. Eddy has stated (*ibid.*, p. 323), "We must recollect that Truth is demonstrable when understood, and that good is not understood until demonstrated."

One of the aspects of Christian Science that has stirred considerable prejudice is its teaching in relation to the unreality of evil. Yet, the truth that God is omnipotent and omnipresent, that is, has all power and fills all space, is readily acknowledged. It is recorded, for instance, in Mark's Gospel that a scribe who questioned Jesus regarding his teaching said to him, "Well, Master, thou hast said the truth: for there is one God; and there is none other but he." If, however, the latter is granted, it should be clear that it must be similarly granted that there is no power or place left for evil, and, consequently, that evil cannot be real or actual. And as this is realized with sufficient clearness, the bondage in which mankind has been held, as a result of its acceptance of the apparent power of evil to injure humanity, will be found to be without any basis.

How unwise, therefore, to refuse to entertain the fact of the unreality of evil, just because prejudice prevents us from accepting it as true, and therefore worth testing thoroughly. If with an honest heart this discovery is put to a practical application, it will be found to be the key to the liberation of humanity from the troubles, sicknesses, and sins that so grievously harass it. A little critical analysis of their consciousness will bring to most persons the realization that they have been regarding mankind in general as the victim of an exceedingly powerful evil, and this even though, as Christians and from the standpoint of doctrine, they may have been professing that God is good and infinite in power.

It is largely custom and prejudice, indeed, that has prevented men from reasoning on this subject with strict logic, for none who consistently acknowledge the truth of God's all-presence and all-power can at the same time believe in the power and presence of evil. As all fear of evil is eliminated from thought, the resulting change of consciousness must bring about beneficial consequences of so marked a nature that no one can fail to appreciate them.

Prejudice may try to justify itself on the ground that it prevents the blind acceptance of all kinds of false teachings. It is true that care must be taken not to fall into the mistake of accepting without due thought everything that is presented to consciousness. Such a tendency leads to deplorable results. But this should not prevent us from awaking to the recognition of the possibilities for good in whatever teaching may be brought before us for careful consideration.

An unprejudiced thought must thus be associated with truly balanced judgment. Unless the former is present, however, there is little opportunity for the full operation and application of the latter. The earnest, honest desire for an understanding of Truth can, moreover, be cultivated by anyone who is willing to give up preconceived notions and opinions when they are proved untrue. Indeed, one of the characteristics that mark the sincere Truth-seeker is a realization of the need for constantly rising above all unfair prejudice.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Mind." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Denial

Moonlight is not cold!
It is tender and benignant,
Softening all it touches,
Hiding the roughness,
Covering the coarseness,
With a glow of silver splendor
And a lucent flood
Of beauty.

JEAN M. SNYDER.

Outdoor Sketching

Now you are ready. You loosen your cravat, hang your coat to some rustic peg in the creviced bark of the tree behind, seize a bit of charcoal from your bag, sweep your eye around, and dash in a few guiding strokes. Above is a changing sky filled with crisp white clouds; behind you, the great trunks of the many-branched willows; and away off, under the hot sun, the yellow-green of the wasted pasture, dotted with patches of rock and weeds, and hemmed in by the low hills that slope to the curving stream.

It is high noon. There is a stillness in the air that impresses you, broken only by the low murmur of the brook behind and the ceaseless song of the grasshopper among the weeds in front. A tired bumblebee hums past, rolls lazily over a clover blossom at your feet, and has his midday lunch. Under the maples near the river's bend stand a group of horses, their heads touching. In the brook below are the patient cattle, with patches of sunlight gilding and bronzing their backs and sides. . . . All nature rests. It is her noontime.

But you work on: an enthusiasm has taken possession of you; the paints mix too slowly; you use your thumb, smearing and blending with a bit of rag—anything for the effect. One moment you are glued to your seat, your eyes riveted on your canvas; the next, you are up and backing away, taking it in as a whole, then pouncing down upon it quickly, belaboring it with your brush. Soon the trees take shape; the sky forms become definite; the meadow lies flat and loses itself in the fringe of willows.

When all of this begins to grow upon your once blank canvas, and some lucky pat matches the exact tone of blue-gray haze or shimmer of leaf, a tingling goes down your backbone, and a rush surges through your veins that stirs you as nothing else . . . will ever do. Even the next day, when, in the cold light of your studio, you see how far short you have come and how crude is your best touch compared with the glory of the landscape, . . . the thrill that it gave you will linger forever. — P. HOPKINSON SMITH, in "Outdoor Sketching."

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MONTANA HAS A FAIR SQUAD

Potential Track and Field Point Winners Number About Twenty

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MISSOULA, Mont.—The opening of practice for track and field athletes at the State University of Montana found some 20 potential point winners among the twoscore students answering the call. Spring football will not interfere with such activities to a great extent, as only three or four football players are to be on the track squad, while intercollegiate baseball has been abandoned, permitting track and field to reign as the peer of spring sports.

Capt. A. L. Grover '31 of Frenchtown will lead the Montana squad this spring, being expected to set some new marks in the half-mile and the mile run. His brother, G. J. Grover '31 is a remarkable distance runner, and will enter the two-mile event. Other distance runners on the team are: R. R. Blakeslee '32 of Missoula; C. S. Gaughan '33, of Missoula; E. E. Carey '31, of Glendive, a veteran of the track, and R. E. White '33, of Butte, who comes with a record as an interscholastic event winner. C. O. Watson '33, of Helena, is expected to be a mile run star.

In the sprints and quarter-mile Coach J. W. Stewart is to rely on R. E. Parmenter '32, of Hamilton; G. C. Simons '32, of Dillon, C. J. Snyder '32, of Great Falls; W. A. Turner '32, of Sidney, R. W. Davis '31, of Butte; J. E. Bills '33, of Judith Gap, and K. O. Eckley '33, of Lewiston, an individual interscholastic meet champion.

Hurdlers include D. K. Stevlingson '32, of Great Falls, who was declared ineligible in the spring of 1930 after having broken the state intercollegiate low hurdle record; E. L. Perey '31, of Philipsburg, and Alfred Spaulding '32, of Bonner, a brother of a former Montana University hurdling star.

In the weights Montana will be represented by W. W. Cox '32, of Butte; R. H. Peterson '32, of Miles City, a football star; H. M. Murray '32, of Missoula, former interscholastic meet shotput winner, and Perey, who throws the discus. G. O. Lockwood '31, of Missoula, will be the main reliance in the javelin throw, where L. A. Schultz '32, of Sheridan, is also entered.

Jumpers are numerous, including Robert Nelson '31, of Willow Creek, state intercollegiate high jump record holder; L. J. Andrews '33, of Big Timber; Harold Ruth '32, of Halstead, Kan., Alfred Flint '32, of Philipsburg, and C. O. Brashears '33, of Belgrade. In the pole vault two midgets capable of 12 feet are B. K. Burke '31, of Lewistown, and H. J. Lemire '32, of Ronan.

Major meets of the 1931 season will be with Montana State College, Mount St. Charles College and other Montana teams in the annual State Intercollegiate meet here on May 16, and with University of Idaho at Missoula May 23. Montana will also participate in the annual northern division meet of the Pacific Coast Conference.

MICHIGAN SWIMMERS EASILY WIN, 50 TO 25

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 21—University of Michigan easily won a "Big Ten" conference dual swimming meet with University of Wisconsin here last night, 50 to 25. Handicapped by the second semester loss of the only three veterans left on a squad already riddled by ineligibilities, the Badgers afforded little competition and the Wolverines placed first in all events while winning seconds in three others.

R. B. Miller '32, Michigan veteran, bettered the United States short tank record by one second to win the 200-yard breaststroke in 2m. 34.6s.

The Maize and Blue also ran away with the 440-yard freestyle relay, winning by more than a lap. Michigan won the waterpolo game handily, 5 to 1.

VOLLMER AND HALL IN TENNIS FINALS

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., Feb. 21 (AP)—Gustavo Vollmer, Cuban champion, and J. Gilbert Hall, East Orange, N. J., overcame stubborn opposition yesterday to advance to the final round in the singles of the South Florida tennis championship.

In a well-played match marked by his steadiness and hard hitting Vollmer eliminated Marcel Rainville, Canadian Davis Cup player, 6—3, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2.

Hall defeated Carroll Turner of Miami, Florida public court champion, 3—6, 6—8, 6—3, 7—5, 6—1, in the other semifinal round match.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Alabama 27, Mississippi 26.
Arkansas 29, Oklahoma A. & M. 22.
Birmingham Southern 37, Howard 30.
Boston 29, Worcester P. I. 28.
Bucknell 31, Lafayette 28.
Carroll 33, Loyola 22.
Colgate 36, Brown 28.
Concordia 46, St. John 32.
Dickinson 53, Swarthmore 40.
Grinnell 32, Drake 15.
Harvard 34, New Hampshire 22.
N. C. States 35, Virginia M. I. 13.
North Central 20, Lake Forest 16.
Rowan 42, Coe 36.
South Dakota 37, N. D. State 23.
Stout Institute 33, R. F. Teachers 27.
St. John's 34, Carnegie Tech 18.
St. Johns 31, Western Marryland 26.
St. Olaf 28, Augsberg 18.
Sun Life 24, Vermont 20.
Syracuse 36, Creighton 24.
Upper Iowa 41, Dubuque 15.
Valparaiso 30, Aurora 11.
Washington 23, St. Mary's 11.
Western S. T. 42, Central S. T. 19.

COLUMBUS GIVEN FRANCHISE

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 21 (AP)—South Atlantic Baseball Association directors yesterday elected Columbus, Ga., to fill the berth vacated by Columbia, S. C. and gave Augusta, Ga., until Feb 26 to make financial arrangements to enter the league. This action virtually saved the league, one of the oldest in the minors, for another season. Selma and Montgomery, Ala., had applied for franchises, but were not mentioned at the meeting.

DE ORO AND FRANTZEN WIN

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—Alfredo de Oro Cubin veteran, won his fifth consecutive game in the eastern open three-cushion billiard tournament at Dwyer's last night, defeating Morgan Hughes of Boston 40 to 34 in 56 innings. De Oro's high run was 3; Hughes's 4. In the afternoon, Harry Frantzen, New York, defeated Harry Schuler, Brooklyn, 40 to 39 in 68 innings. Each had a high run of 3.

Chess Must Be Made More Difficult, Says Capablanca

Famous Player Proposes the Addition of Two More Pieces and Two More Squares in Width to Board

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—Something must be done, says J. R. Capablanca, chess master, to make the game of chess more difficult. In 20 or 25 years, he says—compounding the amazement of thousands of fans who find chess quite difficult enough in its present form—there will be probably a half dozen players who will have mastered all of its possibilities, enabling them to make every game a draw.

To avoid this state of affairs, Capablanca proposes the addition of two more pieces, and two more squares in width to the board.

The pieces he proposes would go in between the queen and the queen's bishop, and between the king and king's bishop. He would call them, perhaps, the minister and the marshal. Two additional pawns also would have to be added. The new pieces would move, one as the rook and the knight, the other as the bishop and the knight.

Possibly the board would have to be made two squares longer as well as wider. On that point Capablanca has not yet satisfied himself entirely.

"There is little doubt that we are approaching a mastery of the game," the Havana impresario said. "If I could play as well now as I could 15 years ago, and knew as much about the game as I know now, I could master it. One of these days, profiting by the experience of time, somebody will be able to do just that. But the addition of two more pieces, I believe, would make mastery impossible forever."

Capablanca cited two championship matches of his own experience. When he won the world's title in 1921, he said, the number of draw games in the long match was negligible. But when he lost the title in Buenos Aires six years later to Dr. Alekhine, it became nearly impossible to end the match because of the large number of draws.

For the 5000 years of its existence, chess has been one of two indoor games reputed to defy mastery.

Chess originated in India, authorities believe. It is perhaps the oldest game in existence.

The best players, Capablanca said, come from the cold countries, possibly because people kept indoors more have more time to play, but also because of the calmer temperaments of less warm climates. Dr. Alekhine, the present world champion, whom Capablanca has challenged for a return match, is a Russian. Capablanca was born in Cuba.

CALIFORNIA HAS BETTER SQUADS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif.—Strengthened by men from last year's freshman team, probably the best in the history of the university, swimming and waterpolo teams of the University of California are facing the coming season with hopes of scoring some Conference victories, a thing almost unheard of for California's water teams of recent years.

With such opponents as Austin R. Clapp of Stanford and Mickey Riley and Clarence L. Crabbe of Southern California, all point winners in the last Olympic Games, the Bear swimmers are not conceded much chance in the Pacific Coast championships. However, they will face much weaker teams in Oregon, Oregon State, and the University of California at Los Angeles, with which they have at least an even chance to win.

Seven numeral winners from the 1930 freshmen, the first California swimming team to defeat Stanford in something like 15 years, from the nucleus of this year's varsity. Capt. Thomas R. Hofmann '31, who is capable of doing a little better than 2m. 40s. in the 220, is the leading veteran.

Two Fine Sophomores

Friedrich H. Kothe '33 and James R. MacKay '33, both of whom swim backstroke and freestyle, are the outstanding sophomores on the team. Besides swimming in the sprints and backstroke, these men form the backbone of the relay team. Captain Hofmann and Franklin R. Pilling '32 will probably complete the relay team.

The breaststroke and diving are the weakest events. Leo A. Berti '32 and Carl H. Burnham '33, neither of whom has ever done better than 1m. 19s. for the 100yd. breaststroke, are the best prospects for that event. The divers, Calvin E. Peeler '32 and Thomas R. Maslin '32, are both transformed gymnasts.

Redmond C. Staats Jr., 220-yard man, Henry G. Jones '31 and Earl L. Hinderer '33, sprints; Bruce R. Merrill '33 and John E. McCarthy '33, breaststroke, and Marcel M. Baer '33, John J. Helm '31, Henry Chappellet '31 and Edward E. Shier '32, backstroke, complete the list of possible point winners on the swimming team.

Waterpolo Outlook Good

Waterpolo is in a more promising situation than swimming at California. Coach Whitaker, developer of championship teams at the Olympic Club of San Francisco, is emphasizing passing in the hope that teamwork will beat the superior swimming of Stanford and Southern California.

California's attack, though lacking outstanding stars, will be fairly fast as a whole, since Hofmann, Kothe, MacKay, Pilling, and Chappellet are all capable of doing one minute flat or better in the 100-yard dash. Francis P. Jensen '32, veteran goal guard, is the mainstay of the Bears' defense. These six men with Helm, a letterman, make up the first team.

It is almost impossible to determine a definite lineup for California, since Coach Whitaker alternates his forwards and backs. However, Kothe, being the fastest man on the team, usually plays sprint, and Hofmann, being the most experienced, plays forward, in which position most of the shots are made. The reserves are Staats, Burnham, Baer, and Shier.

RHEA BETTERS SHOTPUT RECORD

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 21 (AP)—Hugh McCall Rhea, ace of "Big Six" Conference shotputters, Thursday night heaved the ball, unofficially, to a new world's record, Track Coach Schulte of Nebraska announced yesterday. The husky Nebraskan, who won the event in the K. C. A. C. games last Saturday, tossed the shot 50ft. 9in., six inches better than the throw of Herbert Schwartze of Wisconsin, which has stood several years, Schulte said. Rhea's throw was made before a luncheon club audience.

SECTIONAL TRIAL AT BRAE BURN

Raynor M. Gardiner of Boston, acting for the New England Golf Association, has announced that sectional qualifying trials to determine the Boston district players eligible to compete in the United States amateur golf championship will be held at the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, July 25. As the competition at Brae Burn will concern not more than eight or nine places, keen rivalry is expected from the host of title seekers.

NAVY MINE REPORTS TUESDAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 21—Ernest (Kid) Mohler, baseball coach at the United States Naval Academy for the past two seasons, arrived here yesterday and issued a call for candidates to report Tuesday. He expects to have a fairly strong nine this season, with several promising pitchers back.

AUGUSTUS WINS ANOTHER

BELLEAIR, Fla., Feb. 21—Ellsworth Augustus of Cleveland, O., added another Bellesir golf title to his string yesterday when he won the annual Washington's Birthday golf tournament at the Belleair Country Club by defeating W. Stanton Barbour, New York, 3 and 4, in the 36-hole finals.

Oakland Sheiks Increase Margin

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Sheiks	19	0	9	91	46	38
Los Angeles	13	3	10	86	86	29
Tigers	12	1	14	73	78	25
Checkers	11	2	14	68	76	24
Black Hawks	9	3	17	61	83	20

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb 21—The Checkers of the California Hockey League broke their record of goals scored in one game, when they defeated the San Francisco Tigers, 8 to 4, at Oakland, Feb. 14. Guy Pool scored four times with well-directed assists from his Manager Berge Irving. McGregor the promising defense man of the Tigers, was banished from the game and fined $25 by Referee Larwell. The Checkers occupied third place in the league standing for two days through this victory.

Filkin sent a backhand pass to Wilfred Peltier for a goal, in the opening period of the 5-to-1 game at Los Angeles, Feb. 16, but the second session was very much in favor of the visiting Black Hawks from San Francisco, who displayed splendid combination, resulting in three goals. Evan Headly of the winners added two in the last period, one a pretty hook from back of the cage, as Goalie McDonald was flat on the ice.

Fowler was absent from the nets at San Francisco, Feb. 16, the first game he has ever missed with the Sheiks. His place was taken by Robertson, a university product, and he displayed excellent generalship, holding the Tigers to a 2-to-1 win. McGregor passed from behind the net to Johnson for a goal for the Tigers in the second period. Earl Willey tied the score by converting his own rebound in the third, sending the teams into an overtime period. Four minutes later McGregor passed to McLeod, the "Scotch" goal winning the game.

The Sheiks regained the two points lost the previous evening, by defeating the other Oakland team, Feb. 17, in one of the best matches seen at the ice arena for some weeks. Final score was 4 to 2, but it was only determined in the closing minute of the game, when George Bond and Collins scored in rapid succession for the winners. Miller to Ralph Ellis and Hurtubise to Goodman earned the scores for the Checkers in the opener. Bond and Anderson, the last one on Harper's assist, tied the score for the Sheiks.

Los Angeles millionaires dropped their third straight game at San Francisco, Feb. 19, the Black Hawks winning 3 to 0 and thereby registering their third-straight victory. Only 18 points separate the leading and last place clubs in the standing. Joseph and "Smoky" Harris were outstanding, their team work being responsible for the victory of the Hawks. The visitors were weakened by the absence of their two best defense men, Gray and Daley.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	24	3	10	96	84	51
Windsor	19	5	14	110	91	43
London	18	4	16	77	68	40
Cleveland	17	5	15	95	85	39
Pittsburgh	16	7	14	81	87	39
Detroit	14	1	22	71	96	29
Syracuse	9	3	25	85	124	21

RESULTS FEB. 20

London 3, Syracuse 1.
Buffalo 4, Windsor 3, overtime.

CAHILL'S GOAL WINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 21—A long shot off the stick of Charlie Cahill, substitute right wing, gave Buffalo Bisons a 4-to-3 victory over Windsor Bulldogs in overtime here last night. Benedict, veteran Windsor goal tender, misjudged the shot and his effort to trap it with his hands was futile. A near capacity crowd saw the Windsor team tie the game at 3 to 3 in the last 10 seconds of the third period and then lose out in the extra period.

LONDON REGAINS THIRD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 21—London Tecumsehs regained third place in the International Hockey League here last night by defeating Syracuse stars, 3 to 1. The Tecumsehs scored twice in the second period and once in the third. Holmes got the only Syracuse goal in the second period.

FOUR L. I. S. BOATS NAMED

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—The names of the four boats that will represent the Long Island Sound Interclub class in their series at Bermuda against the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club's one-design class in April was announced yesterday by Cornelius Shields, chairman of the Interclub class committee. The boats are Edward F. Alber's Opal II, Edward A. Hodge's Coki, Egbert Moxham's Jester and Bennett Fisher's Trilon. The boats will be shipped on the Veendam from New York April 1 and the racing for them will start April 7. A new system of scoring the international team races has been adopted, whereby each race is considered as a separate unit and the team winning three out of five races on this basis wins the series.

BARBLEIN REAL TENNIS VICTOR

LONDON, Feb. 21 (By U. P.)—E. M. Barlein became real tennis champion of the British Isles yesterday by winning over W. Groom, 6—3, 1—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1, in the annual tournament.

FIRST OF TWO GAMES AT ARENA TONIGHT

Boston Cubs inaugurate their first game in Boston at the New Boston Arena tonight, playing the Philadelphia Arrows in an Canadian-American Hockey League contest. The Cubs play tonight and then again Monday facing the Providence Reds in another league game at the Arena. After these two games the team will finish its season at the regular home rink, the Boston Garden.

Three faces new to the Cub team since the Bruins took the club over are Jack Pratt and Henry Harris, members of the Bruin team this year, and Lloyd Klein, property of the Bruins who has been playing with Syracuse of the International League. Boston hockey fans have seen all three but not under present circumstances.

Since Philadelphia is very much in the running to earn third place and a playoff right, it is of importance to the Cubs to secure victory tonight. The Arrows are likely to appear to better advantage playing in the Arena than at the Garden, for the Arena surface is smaller and the visitors are used to the small surface.

Prices for the two games at the Arena range from 50 cents to $2 with the entire balcony thrown open to the fans for 50 cents. It is the most inexpensive good hockey Boston has ever had.

McGILL QUINTET WINS CANADIAN CAGE TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Feb. 21—McGill University won the Canadian intercollegiate basketball championship for the first time since 1923 last night, defeating University of Toronto by 45 to 24. Although both teams still have one game to play and Queen's and Western Ontario each have two, the locals cannot be dislodged from the top as they are undefeated in five games.

The visitors were without the services of their two regular defensemen, Sackler and McCallum, and at no time did they threaten to take the lead. The locals were able to break through the visitors' defense to secure rebounds and they scored quite a number of points in this manner, while the McGill defense kept the Toronto attackers from getting all but one rebound.

Every member of the winning team played a smart game, with Young being the best man on the floor. Hugh, Riggs and Cock were the best for the visitors. The summary:

McGILL		TORONTO
Small, lf		rg, Cock
Faulkner, rf		lg, Sanderman
Young, c		c, O'Leary
Calhoun, lg		rf, Riggs
Moore, rg		lf, Collins

Score—McGill University 45, University of Toronto 24. Goals from floor—Small 4, Faulkner 4, Young 4, Calhoun 1, Weber 2 for McGill; Huhn 4, Ryrie 2, Cock 2, Riggs 2 for Toronto. Goals from foul—Rice 4, Calhoun 1, Small 2, Faulkner, Weber for McGill; Huhn 2, Riggs 2, Cock for Toronto. Spares—Weber, Church, Rice, Halfpenny for McGill; Ryrie, Huhn for Toronto.

MRS. HURD IN FINAL

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 21 (AP)—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, former United States, British and Canadian women's golf champion, advanced to the final round of the Belmont Manor ladies' golf tournament yesterday. She defeated Mrs. G. H. Wingate, former Long Island champion, 5 and 4. She will meet Mrs. Maud Ross of Ottawa in the finals. The latter won her semifinal match from Mrs. I. M. Engle of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 1 up in 21 holes.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

C. C. N. Y. 20, Alfred 8.
St. Lawrence 26, Amherst 8.
Indiana 25, Michigan 5.

PHILADELPHIANS IN SEMIFINALS

To Oppose Clarence C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer in U. S. Racquets

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—A pair of Philadelphians will battle out the semifinal round of the United States racquets championship, against those perennial title holders, Clarence C. Pell of New York and Stanley G. Mortimer of Tuxedo, at the Racquet & Tennis Club today, with E. M. Edwards opposing Pell, while Stanley W. Pearson will have the present champion for his opponent.

Pearson, a former squash racquets champion, as well as one of the elders of the Philadelphians in lawn tennis play, furnished the feature yesterday in the play of the second round, by defeating Huntington D. Sheldon, the young English-trained player who is the only recent player to win the title since Pell and Mortimer began their rivalry, in a five-game match, after being close to defeat in the final game. The score was 15—11, 15—11, 12—15, 9—15, 15—10.

Pearson took the first two games with his finest hard-driving play, only to lose the next two when Sheldon, using a more varied style of play than at the start, came from behind in each of them, to tie up the games at two-all. In the final game, it was Sheldon who took the lead, only to have Pearson shift his style to softball play, and catching Sheldon out of position, run out the game and match with the former title holder unable to handle the shots with any effect, both of service and in the rallies.

Edwards, as expected, found little difficulty in disposing of Philip Wharton of Boston, though the latter caused some surprise by winning the first game and making a hard fight in the second. The score was 6—15, 15—12, 15—1, 15—10.

Pell and Mortimer won in straight games, the former scoring over W. Palmer Dixon, also a former squash racquets star, 15—5, 15—6, 15—3, while Mortimer, playing easily within his powers, ran out his match against J. R. Rowland of Philadelphia, 15—4, 15—10, 15—11, allowing Rowland to gain a lead in each game, then resorting to his best play to run out the game and match, 15—4, 15—10, 15—11. The summary:

UNITED STATES RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

E. M. Edwards, Philadelphia, defeated Philip Wharton, Boston, 6—15, 15—12, 15—1, 15—10.

C. C. Pell, New York, defeated W. P. Dixon, New York, 15—5, 15—6, 15—3.

S. W. Pearson, Philadelphia, defeated H. D. Sheldon, New York, 15—11, 15—11, 13—15, 9—15, 15—10.

S. G. Mortimer, Tuxedo, defeated J. R. Rowland, Philadelphia, 15—4, 15—10, 15—11.

Schaefer Plans to Play Abroad

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 21—In view of the announcement that there will be no tournament this season for the world championship at professional 18.2 balkline billiards, Jake Schaefer, the champion, has decided to test his skill against the best players in Europe. Negotiations have been opened by C. A. Storer, director of players for the National Billiard Association of America, for matches with Roger Conti, French champion, in Paris, and with Edouard Horemans, Belgian champion and former world titleholder, in Belgium. The possibility of a three-cornered tourney in Paris between Schaefer, Conto and Horemans is also being sounded.

Schaefer planned to make this trip last year, but failure to get promoters abroad to offer sufficient guarantees forced the 18.2 balkline king to cancel the tour. Schaefer regained his title in the world's tournament at the Level Club in New York just two years ago and has not been asked to defend it since. The European players were unable to make the trip this year and the billiard officials called off the championship for 1931, as they felt it would not be advisable to hold just an American 18.2 championship.

Schaefer has proven both in tournament and match play since 1921, when he first won the world's crown, that he is the greatest balkline player in the world. All the billiard masters have paid this tribute to the son of Old Jake Schaefer, a former champion, and the records bear out the title now held by Young Jake, balkline king.

TILDEN CAPTURES THIRD STRAIGHT

Playing before the largest gallery —8000—ever assembled in Massachusetts to watch a tennis match, William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, defeated Karel B. Koseluh of Prague, Czechoslovakia, in the third straight match of the series to determine the world's indoor professional tennis champion. The score of the match in the Boston Garden Friday night was 6—4, 2—6, 6—2, 7—5. Tilden won the first two matches of the series, which will take the professionals on a tour across the United States to California, in straight sets, with the loss of 17 games in the matches in New York and Baltimore. The Boston match was refereed by W. Locke Wei, former Chinese Davis Cup player.

The feature match at Boston was replete with thrilling shots, change of pace and plenty of "English" on the ball. Koseluh, while his playing seemed to be overshadowed by the brilliant Tilden, broke through the Philadelphian's service several times. Tilden showed all of his old-time form, which delighted the large and well-behaved audience that sat through almost three hours of tennis play in singles and doubles. In the doubles Koseluh and J. Emmett Pare of Dayton, O., defeated Tilden and Francis T. Hunter of New Rochelle, N. Y., 7—5, 7—5.

The next one-night stand will be at Cincinnati on Feb. 22. The following evening the tennis troupe will play before a Youngstown audience, and on Feb. 24 will visit Columbus, O. Indianapolis, Chicago, Omaha and Los Angeles are also on the schedule.

On his arrival in California, Tilden will proceed to Hollywood to make a series of talking pictures on tennis, with a story background. Those who are expected to take part in the pictures are, beside Tilden, Koseluh and Pare and possibly one or two others.

LEADING HOCKEY SCORERS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Player and Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Goodfellow, Detroit	32	18	40
Morson, Canadiens	23	16	39
F. Cook, Rangers	25	8	33
Stewart, Montreal	21	9	30
Boucher, Rangers	9	21	30
F. Cook, Rangers	15	14	29
Wentland, Boston	17	11	28
Oliver, Boston	14	14	28
Jackson, Toronto	15	11	26
Joliat, Canadiens	10	16	26

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Player and Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Brydson, Chicago	26	6	32
LaFrance, Tulsa	21	8	29
Sheppard, Tulsa	17	9	26
Williams, Tulsa	12	11	23
Scott, Duluth	15	7	22
Moffatt, Tulsa	14	8	22
Thorsteinson, Buffalo	12	9	21
Lesnick, Duluth	16	4	20
Marker, Tulsa	12	7	19
Bouchard, Buffalo	14	5	19

CANADIAN-AMERICAN LEAGUE

Player and Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Heximer, Springfield	24	16	40
Hart, Providence	20	9	29
Burke, Boston	15	13	28
Caudreault, Providence	15	13	28
Cook, Providence	15	10	25
Boyd, Boston	10	10	24
Dillon, Springfield	9	15	24
Benson, Springfield	9	12	21
Loucks, Boston	11	8	19
Andrews, Philadelphia	10	9	19

CALIFORNIA LEAGUE

Player and Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Harper, Sheiks	15	16	31
Peltier, Los Angeles	12	15	27
Anderson, Sheiks	12	14	26
McGregor, Tigers	12	12	24
D. Cummings, Tigers	12	10	22
Irving, Checkers	15	6	21
Filkin, Los Angeles	14	6	20
Scott, Black Hawks	8	10	18
Headley, Black Hawks	9	8	17
Huffman, Sheiks	8	9	17

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Player and Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Savage, Seattle	8	6	14
Conn, Portland	7	7	14
Jerwa, Vancouver	10	3	13
Anderson, Seattle	10	2	12
Walker, Seattle	1	10	11

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Player and Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Robinson, Windsor	31	16	47
Holmes, Syracuse	13	23	36
Delraty, Cleveland	22	14	36
Duguid, Windsor	19	17	33
Martin, Buffalo	21	9	30

TWO TEAMS TIE FOR FIRST

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 21 (AP)—Two blonde professional campaigners from the east, Horton Smith and Craig Wood, with their amateur partners, conquered a stiff wind and a long course to tie for first honors in the Pensacola 18-hole pro-amateur golf tournament yesterday. Both had 68's, 2 under par. Smith and Wood divided first and second money, each taking $75, while the amateurs received trophies. Smith received help all the way from J. F. McDonough, a lieutenant at the naval air station and local club champion. Wood likewise had to thank his companion, Addison Meade, of Pensacola, for close cooperation.

SHEPPARD AND WHITE TIE

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Feb. 21 (AP)—W. T. Sheppard, Lowell, Mass., and J. F. White, Cleveland, O., guests of John D. Rockefeller, tied for the lead in the annual Old Guard of Ormond Beach medal play handicap golf tournament yesterday. Each circled the course with net scores of 71. Both low scorers will have their name engraved upon the Old Guard Trophy, which must be won three years to become a permanent possession of a player. E. W. Van Houten, Suffern, N. Y., and A. H. Waterman, Rye, N. Y., led the field in gross scores with 82s.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Rutgers 35, Fordham 18.
Lafayette 33, Cornell 26.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULT

M. I. T. 16, Providence Y. M. C. A. 7.

SPORTS POLAND

POLAND PROGRESSING IN INTERNATIONAL SPORTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Warsaw

POLAND, about which athletically progressive country considerable ignorance exists outside of central Europe, is rising rapidly to new power in international sport. Its pre-war domination by Russia, Germany and Austria, followed by the World War and then by two years of conflict with the Bolsheviks, prevented organized sport entering the Polish national life until after 1921; but in the 10 years since then, tremendous strides have been made in many branches of athletics, especially soccer football, women's track and field events, and the winter sports of skiing and ice hockey.

Poland, today, can field probably the strongest amateur soccer team in central Europe, and last year its girls took second place at Prague in the women's Olympic Games. In winter sports the country has come right into the limelight through its efficient organization of the world's ice-hockey championship at Krynica this month and the ski-jumping competitions for the world's title in 1929. In rowing and swimming, certain national traditions exist, but golf and lawn tennis are not greatly popular as yet, although the latter is played more as the number of courts increases. Poland has already produced its first girl tennis prodigy—Miss Jendrzejowski—who, in the opinion of the experts who have seen her in action, may be expected to reach the first flight of international players before long.

Intense National Enthusiasm

Poland's intense national enthusiasm for ice hockey was very apparent during the recent championships in the mountain resort of Krynica. Thousands of Poles gathered at this delightful spot, nestling away from the winds in the valley of the Carpathian mountains, and countless others, who could not make the journey, "listened in" to the descriptions of the play which were broadcast from the Stadium. In that week everybody in Poland seemed to be talking ice hockey, with particular regard to Poland's prospects (brightened unexpectedly by the topsy-turviness of the results) of winning the European championship for which its great rival neighbor, Czechoslovakia, became the favorite in the absence of Germany. A combination of results left matters so that the destination of the title depended on Poland's game with the Czechs on the final day of the tournament. The Poles could not force a win, hard though they tried; but they did most of the attacking in a goalless game, which gave the championship to Austria and left Poland runnerup, as in 1929. Poland's previous performances, since it made its first appearance in the European championship in 1926, were to obtain seventh place that year, fourth in 1927, seventh in 1928, second in 1929, and fourth in 1930.

Fine Hockey Rink at Krynica

In addition to possessing what experts describe as the best ice-hockey rink in the world at Krynica and the world's best ski jump at Zakopane, Poland is rich in splendid skiing fields, retaining a special charm of their own because, at present, the main streams of European tourist traffic in the winter flow elsewhere. The majestic mountains of southern Poland offer to the enthusiastic skiers adequate recompense for the extra time and money involved in reaching them from western Europe, and more sportsmen and sportswomen would come, no doubt, if they appreciated how the vast skiing country here has preserved—even in the most popular centers—a refreshing air of naturalness and freedom, due, perhaps, to the fact that the hotels, although now plentiful, have not become the dominating influence. At Zakopane, for instance, which is the St. Moritz of Poland, there is a normal life of the residents, into the amusements of which the visitors can join, and for those who take their skiing strenuously, there is the comforting knowledge that they need not consider themselves tethered to the dining table, but are free to depart early with maps and return at will, staying overnight, if desired, at one of the "refuges" which abound in all parts of the skiing districts.

Although skiing was mentioned in Polish literature away back in the sixteenth century, the pastime has been popular only some 40 years, and the development of its sporting angle may be said to date from the formation of the Poloski Zwaizek Narejarski as a national governing body as recently as 1920. At that time there were five clubs in existence; now there are at least 50—which is very typical of the rapid development of Polish sport in the ten years which cover practically the whole athletic history of the country.

NEELY VS. MIXSELL IN SQUASH FINAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—John C. Neely and Harold R. Mixsell, both of the Princeton Club, will be the finalists in the United States veteran squash tennis championship, at the Princeton Club this afternoon. Both came to the finals yesterday, with Neely winning almost as he pleased from a fellow member of the Princeton Club, Alfred Rheinstein, while the champion for the past five years had the hardest sort of a battle before he could eliminate Robert H. Reutter, one of the members of the Columbia University Club team, winners of the team championship for several years.

Reutter, who has one of the strongest drives of any of the elder players of the game, ran off with the first game against Dr. Mixsell easily, and led for the greater part of the second. But the champion resorted to every bit of strategy and skill he possesses, and finally emerged victor by a score of 5—15, 15—9, 15—11.

Neely, who is staging a return to active play this season, after several years of practical retirement, had no trouble at all with Rheinstein, who reached the semifinals through a bye, a default, and a near default, when Sigmund Spaeth, another Princeton Club player, defaulted to him on the match point, in the preceding round, after leading him all the way. The score was 15—2, 15—3. The summary:

UNITED STATES VETERAN SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

—Semifinal Round

Harold R Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated R. H. Reutter, Columbia University Club, 5—15, 15—9, 15—11.

John C. Neely, Princeton Club, defeated Alfred Rheinstein, Princeton Club, 15—2, 15—3.

MISS HICKS WINS FINAL

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 21 (AP)—Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, L. I., today wore the crown of the Florida woman's golf championship because her ball, lying as a cup-up stymie, was knocked into the hole by Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, after the New Yorker appeared to have lost the extra-hole final match. The freak play came at the green of the nineteenth hole while approximately 2000 golf enthusiasts looked on. The finalists went to the nineteenth tee after halving all but two of 18 holes, 12 of them in succession. On the nineteenth green Miss Van Wie putted 18 inches beyond the cup, only to see her rival's ball roll up to the edge of the cup to lay her a dead stymie. Miss Van Wie's try to elude the stymie and sink her ball won the choice over playing safe for a half in 2s. Her ball struck that of Miss Hicks, bounced in into the cup for an automatic 3 and caromed off to the side.

OLYMPIC POLO PLANS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—The equestrian and polo events of the Games of the XIth Olympiad, which are to be celebrated in this city from July 30 to Aug. 14, 1932, will be held at the Riviera Country Club, according to the organizing committee in charge of preparations for the games. Riviera Country Club is located at Santa Monica, 17 miles west of Los Angeles, only a short distance from the ocean. Three splendid polo fields are being completed there and adequate stabling for all horses will be available. The splendid clubhouse with its lounge and dining facilities will be open to competitors in the equestrian and polo events.

CRICKET GAME HALTED

DURBAN, S. Af., Feb. 21 (AP)—The fifth and last cricket match this summer between South Africa and England opened today but rain halted the play after 32 runs had been scored by South Africa. England was seeking its first victory, the four previous matches having resulted in a victory for South Africa and three draws.

RAIN HALTS N. S. W. INNINGS

SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 21 (AP)—The touring West Indies cricket team, playing its last match of an Australian tour, made a good start against a team from New South Wales yesterday, scoring 239 for its first innings. Rain halted the New South Wales innings before any runs were scored.

Gill Wins Third Game of U. S. Series

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 21

EDUCATIONAL

What the Superintendent Can Do to Bring About Better Learning

By FRANK CODY
Superintendent of Schools, Detroit, Michigan

THE superintendent of schools is the chief executive of the school system. He is charged with the responsibility of operating the schools so that every child may develop to the utmost of his possibilities.

Just what can the superintendent do to insure the maximum growth on the part of the boys and girls in his schools? I think there are four answers to this question. He can adopt for his school system those goals and objectives which are appropriate for education in 1931. He can arrange for better selection and supervision of the teachers. He can provide better physical conditions of learning. He can share in all community efforts toward providing wholesome surroundings and opportunities for boys and girls.

Better Goals

The superintendent is responsible, perhaps more than anyone else, for the goals set up for the children who attend the schools. He is the representative of the schools who is best informed about the requirements of life outside the schools. He keeps in touch with current affairs, not only locally but nationally. He is active in his service club, in his church, in community organizations of all types. He knows judges, housewives, contractors, insurance men, librarians, chemists, grocers, foremen, electricians, accountants—indeed men and women of every occupation. He is in a position to hear from many sources of the changes in life outside and of the consequent changes in demands upon the schools.

For example, he notes that the modern industrial organization with its high degree of specialization of work no longer demands of the great majority of its workers any high degree of technical proficiency in a certain trade. There still continue to be necessary of course a large number of men who are skilled tradesmen, but the proportion is steadily decreasing. Each year more and more positions in industrial life require but the barest minimum of specific vocational preparation, for the duties in a particular operation may be learned in an hour or a day, instead of requiring an apprenticeship of four years or more. Such a change in industry indicates some change in the school.

Obviously the school should continue for the few its program of vocational preparation for the professions, for business, and for the skilled trades. At the same time, however, the school must provide a new type of education for the many who are to be the machine operators of this modern age. For them the school will give not only the fundamental tools of an education, but also a preparation for the hours apart from the working day, a training in the wise use of leisure, a plan of life which will make up for the narrowness of eight hours at one operation.

Better Teachers

"As the teacher, so the school." How many discussions at educational gatherings conclude with the statement, "It all depends upon the teacher." We all recognize the importance both of employing the best teachers available and then of helping them to become still better teachers as the years pass.

Standards for certification of teachers are becoming higher throughout the country. Requirements for original admission to teacher-training institutions are being raised. These normal schools and teachers' colleges are keeping in close touch with progress in methods and materials. Their courses are improving regularly. State after state is moving from the two-year to the three-year course, and then from the three-year to the four-year course. Every superintendent can help in the movement for better teachers by supporting his state and local agencies in their program of higher standards for teachers. He can help also by making sure that his city abides strictly by the standards adopted.

After the teacher has been employed and has entered upon her work, much still may be done in helping her to become a better teacher. The principal or superintendent may do much if he has the happy knack of friendly guidance to young teachers in the interpretation of their teaching experiences and in the redirection of their thought and energy in the solution of their problem. Of course all this is but a part of the function called supervision, so well presented to superintendents in the Eighth Yearbook of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association. In addition to the supervisory assistance which is taken for granted, there are also many opportunities for continued training through extension classes, correspondence classes, summer schools and through experimental study of some part of the school program. The wise superintendent encourages a judicious amount of such training in service. Wherever tried it appears to be an effective way of keeping teachers growing and developing.

Better Conditions for Learning

The development of children depends in large degree upon the physical environment in which they are taught. The school building and its equipment, the playground, the conditions as to light, heat, humidity and cleanliness, the textbooks and other instructional materials all have a decided influence on the growth of the children.

Progress is being made in these lines just as in every other line of human endeavor. The school site is located carefully with reference to the children to be served. The building is no longer a boxlike structure with eight or 12 or 24 compartments just alike. The modern school building is designed to fit the curriculum which has been adopted; special rooms with special equipment such as the auditorium, the nature study room, or the art room are included to meet certain well-recognized needs. Improvements in the designing of seats, window shades, map stands, and all the other equipment have been many and varied. As for books, every school man knows how well adapted to life in our time are the textbooks which are being published now. The exhibit of educational equipment and supplies now on view at the Detroit convention of the Department of Superintendence is a great demonstration of the recent improvements made in the materials used in the schools. It behooves every superintendent to keep himself informed as to these changes in order that he may incorporate them into his own schools as opportunity arises.

Better Raw Materials

The raw materials of the school—the boys and girls who come to be developed into mature persons—are the object of interest in many community enterprises. The board of education does not stand alone in its concern for the well-being of children. The state and city boards of health take steps to insure pure water, clean milk, proper sewerage disposal, and in general to provide a situation which will improve the physical condition of all who live in the community. The civic authorities in charge of recreation offer facilities and leadership for the play life of children and youth. Various social agencies provide assistance to those families and individual children when difficult problems arise. Organizations like the Boy Scouts and the Camp Fire Girls have a tremendous influence upon the development of boys and girls. This superintendent of schools needs to reckon with all these and other coöperating agencies, and to make sure that the schools coöperate with them to the fullest extent in the interest of the welfare of children.

Improvements in the educational development of children depend upon many factors, a few of which have been pointed out here. The superintendent of schools must concern himself with the whole child, and must make sure that every possible approach to child welfare and development is utilized.

Courtesy Yuma County Chamber of Commerce

GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN YUMA, ARIZONA

Children Who Spend Their Days in This Building Are Sure of Light, Airy Rooms That Look Out Upon Attractive Playground Space.

The one-story school building has won its way as a practical, safe, convenient and architecturally interesting work unit. For this school in Yuma the architect has chosen a design well suited to the direct Arizona sunshine, and has achieved an air of homelikeness and hospitality that lends expression to the atmosphere of the modern school far better than the older sharp-shouldered boxlike structures.

How She Overcame Her Lack of 'Old-Fashioned Discipline'

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT TURNED out to be a home lesson for the entire family. But none of them had ever heard of making maps of flour and water, of molding hills and valleys, of scooping out rivers and building up all sorts of interesting things which are supposed to be mere dry-as-dust facts imprisoned within the pasteboard covers of geographies. And all of this with a 12-year-old boy in charge, directing affairs with the composure of an experienced general, nor were any suggestions accepted by him which did not in his opinion, coincide with what he considered his superior officer—his teacher—would thoroughly approve of, even though a family controversy developed.

"Rather a dictator, that teacher of yours!" Big Sister interposed. "That's the trouble with young teachers. Some of them think they know everything!"

"Young!" replied the boy, "Why, she isn't young. She's an old, old lady. But she knows more'n any teacher I've had yet!"

We heartily agreed with him as the days went by. History, he learned in the same way, making maps, pasting scrapbooks full of clippings, even to lining up paper soldiers in full battle array. Measures and weights were an everyday affair to him after he had weighed out sugar, flour and potatoes on the kitchen scales. He measured the dining room carefully, giving us exact measurements when the family exchequer permitted us the luxury of new paper. The linoleum for the kitchen floor was purchased from his measurements. Inches, square inches, and cubic inches were definite things to him instead of being the memory of a detested home lesson, learned by rote.

Liked School and Home Work

There was never any complaining about having to go to school, in fact a stormy day of one session was resented as having spoiled some interesting work. Nor was any urging necessary in the evening to do the home lessons—and the entire family were as interested as the boy.

Then I met her one day on the street. I had expected to see an erect, energetic figure, slightly masculine—a military sort of person who could direct the sort of campaign which she was carrying on with such excellent results. But a tiny lady with a soft voice and kindly eyes was the "teacher." Where was her power? What was the secret of her success? Surprised a little beyond the bounds of courtesy I mustered up courage to ask her.

"You may be interested to know that you are teaching not only my boy this year but his entire family as well," I began. "We have most certainly been interested in your home assignments and have, all of us, learned a great deal. If you will forgive a personal question would you mind telling me how you happened to take up your original and very successful methods of teaching?"

Got Them Interested

She laughed softly, blushed a little, and said in a very quiet voice, "Oh, that is quite a story, and perhaps I should be ashamed to tell it, but if it will help any one else I don't mind.

When I first started teaching, to my great dismay and probably the far greater dismay of the master, I discovered that I was a complete failure as far as discipline was concerned. My classes were constantly in an uproar. I was told by the master that I must learn to discipline or resign from my position. My mother was quite old and entirely dependent upon me for support.

"I visited other teachers, endeavoring to learn their secret of discipline, but to no avail. I passed many a sleepless night with consequently worse discipline on the morrow. One day the thought came to me that if I could interest the children sufficiently to make them forget the naughty things they were doing in school, I might be able to keep my position. At last I figured it all out that if I could keep them so busy on interesting things that they would have no time to devise the hundred and one mischievous things which they were doing, I would win out. And I think I did, for from that time I never allowed them any unoccupied time, but gave them more than they could possibly do, not in stereotyped home lessons, but always along constructive lines.

"It seemed that the greatest danger from this kind of teaching would lie in the tendency to make things too easy for the pupils. Consequently, I have tried to err on the other side—to give always an interesting assignment, but one which, like the old magazine story, is long enough to be continued into the next lesson.

"I suppose that some very modern masters would still consider me a poor disciplinarian on the grounds that I do not command strict discipline, but schools aren't armies with rigid commands, drilling and punishments—they are training fields for living, it seems to me. If I can teach them the required amount in an interesting and constructive way, I feel that they will not forget it the moment they are through school."

"An old, old lady," my boy had said. I looked at her again. The enthusiasm of youth we in her face, a purpose, a kindliness which youth could well wish for, and last of all a confidence in herself which had come from the overcoming of her problem.

"Your teacher is not old," I told my boy that night. "She is the youngest teacher you have ever had!"

Survey Commission Approves Most of Present Part-Time Law

Criticism of its public schools caused the California Legislature two years ago to authorize a commission of laymen to study all phases of the elementary and high-school systems of that State, and to report every opportunity for their betterment. The searching report of that commission, now in the hands of a state printer, has been written for popular consumption, largely "in words of two syllables." Because the problems involved are common to many sections and the recommendations offered are widely applicable, the report is here reviewed in 20 articles.

CALIFORNIAN SCHOOL SURVEY SERIES—No. 6

By COURTLAND HOLDOM
STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU
San Francisco

UNDER California law, every person who goes to work before reaching the age of 18 years is compelled, unless he has already graduated from high school, to secure four hours weekly away from his work to attend a part-time school. In the course of its inventory of primary education in this State, the California Commission for the Study of Educational Problems devoted considerable time to an inspection of this law and its operation.

Those appearing before the commission who favor the present law listed its advantages thus, according to the forthcoming report:

Everyone should be given all the education possible, at least up to the age of 18.

Many criminals are made between the ages of 16 and 18, and so every boy and girl should be kept in contact with the school as long as possible.

The part-time law makes young employees better workers.

Part-time students themselves think it is worth while.

Part-time school work encourages employees later to take evening school work on their own initiative.

Employment of part-time workers is of mutual benefit.

Although the law fails in the rural areas, it is a success in the large city school districts.

Objections to Part-Time Law

Critics of California's part-time school law presented these objections:

However fine it may appear in theory, it has proved a failure in practice. It cannot be enforced and is largely ignored.

Part-time education should be voluntary, not compulsory. It should be an opportunity for the ambitious, not a yoke forced upon everyone.

Voluntary students are, in fact, the only ones who profit by part-time study of any sort, since "you can lead a horse to water but cannot make him drink."

Part-time pupils are better off employed full time; they not only earn more, but also learn more on the job itself.

Many employers refuse to hire needy young people because the law forces them to leave their work for at least four hours a week, thus upsetting office or factory routine.

Employees are often compelled to spend one or two additional hours in traveling from the job to the school, which loss of time further reduces their wages and makes it harder for them to secure employment.

Four hours a week devoted to study is not enough to be of material value; that part-time education should be given evenings when it does not interrupt the day's work and when many part-time students now roam the streets or frequent pool or dance halls, and that the plan was designed by city school people for city schools and is not adapted to small towns and rural areas.

"Faced by these conflicting contentions," the report will say, "the commission decided that first-hand information from the field was needed in order to make possible well-founded recommendations as to the problem. Accordingly, two large groups of persons were consulted who possessed much direct experience with the operation of the law: employers, and the city and county superintendents of schools."

From these consultations, the report will continue, "it is evident that there is not a unanimity of opinion as to the success or failure of the part-time law from the standpoint of education. On the other hand, in certain cities of considerable size, school officials have been able to secure good results.

"California has been experimenting with one of the most rigid types of part-time laws to be found in any state. The only other states which require a person to attend part-time school who is over 16 years of age, who can read and write, or who has completed two years of high school, are Illinois, New York, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

How It Is in 18 States

"Eighteen states which provide part-time schools do not compel anyone to attend who can read and write or who is over 16 years old or who has completed eight school grades. Michigan and Oklahoma consider completion of but two years of high school work sufficient to warrant exemption.

"In California all high school districts having 50 or more minors who have permits to work living within three miles of the schoolhouse must maintain part-time courses. In Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee and Washington, the establishment of part-time schools is optional with the high school districts. It is also optional in Massachusetts unless there are in the district 200 employed persons under 16; and in New York unless there are that number under 18.

"The commission approves the present law in so far as it provides that the school authorities retain a controlling supervision over a child until he reaches the age of 18; and also that a child up to 18, who is not employed, and who has not been graduated from high school should come under the compulsory attendance law and be compelled to attend school full time.

"The commission recommends that the present law be so amended as to provide:

"That part-time classes be provided in every school district where there are 15 or more children between 16 and 18 years of age, employed under working permits, who have not been graduated from high school, and who wish to take advantage of a part-time class.

"That where part-time classes have been established, attendance at such part-time classes be compulsory for employed children between 16 and 18 years of age employed under working permits, who have not acquired the equivalent of a tenth-grade education.

"That for employed children between 16 and 18 years of age who have acquired the equivalent of a tenth-grade education, attendance at a part-time school be optional and not compulsory."

The succeeding article of this group will discuss the many interruptions of regular school work.

Orchestral Experiment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALZBURG—An interesting experiment working in close coöperation with the Salsburg Festival is the official summer session of the Salsburg Orchestral Academy. This course includes lectures (in English and German) in practical composition, musical form and theory, ensemble and orchestral playing. For orchestral work the number of students is limited so that each student has at least one hour of orchestral conducting each week. Here conductors can practice with an excellent orchestra, composers may discover how their scores sound before being submitted to public performance, and the students with a talent for conducting may develop it along right lines. Last year's students were drawn from all parts of Europe and the United States.

'Purposeful Activities' for Public Schools

BY A STAFF WRITER OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANY good things in government bulletins are filed away for further reference that never is made; but here is a government bulletin that the wide-awake teacher cannot afford to let grow cool without its becoming dog-eared with use. A thoroughly practical and inspirational booklet got out by the Office of Education, Department of the Interior, it is called "Teachers' Guide to Child Development," a Manual for Kindergarten and Primary Teachers.

However, its usefulness is not limited to early grades. The ideas set forth in this little paper-covered volume and sold for the small sum of 35 cents by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., are fundamental to teaching at any point. The foreword modestly introduces it as "a venture in coöperative guidance." It is, in fact, a real teachers' handbook, presenting modern teaching ideas as they are being worked out in the new type school, clearly explained at each step and adapted to public school use.

It seems true that a pioneer movement in education is of slight worth unless it can reach back a helping hand to the schools and the teachers who for one reason and another cannot pioneer with it. The so-called progressive educators, meeting in Detroit this week in a convention directly following that of the department of superintendence, National Education Association, represent a movement which is doing valuable experimenting for the whole educational field, and has already contributed much, in spite of certain extremes present in most new movements, to the attitude of the school toward the child and the curriculum.

Carefully evaluated, with the measure of their worth to the average public school, are the points and the suggestions for fresh, stimulating activity programs set forth in this manual. The teacher of the great public city school and the teacher of the small rural school equally should find in this book a practical means of improving their teaching. Especially will superintendents and principals find it worth studying and passing along to their staffs.

For the Child

Building a curriculum for the child rather than pouring the child into a mold handed down from earlier times, has been accepted as a right and feasible ideal. The modern course of study is constructed by teachers who are directly in contact with the child, and not by superintendents who are taken up with administrative problems and know little of the individual pupil's needs. "These teachers," explains William John Cooper, Commissioner of Education, in the booklet, "are presumed to be workers who have a first-hand knowledge of child life, who have acquired a high degree of skill in diagnosis of child needs, and who have a broad and deep grasp of the cultural heritage of the race. Good administration demands that the equipment of these teachers be utilized in the development of courses of study."

This book came out of the State of California, and was written by teachers actually in the work with public kindergarten and primary school children. As first published by the State of California for the use of its own teachers, the suggestions and projects were so helpful that the book went out of print. The present manual is made up of sections of the California course, which, in the opinion of Commissioner Cooper, "should have nation-wide value and interest." We find the material well chosen, and feel that it should indeed have "nation-wide" circulation among superintendents, principals and teachers in public schools.

Beginning with a poignant discussion of "purposeful activities," typical projects or group activities are analyzed under the promoting of these searching questions:

1. How does such a program satisfy children's needs in subject matter, growth in desirable skills, habits, attitudes?
2. How may the teacher know and select those activities which are most desirable and productive of growth?
3. What personal qualities are needed by the teacher who would succeed in guiding this program?
4. What are the procedures or techniques of teaching involved in carrying on a program of activities?
5. What happens to schoolroom "discipline" when the activity program is adopted?

These are pertinent questions. Their discussion in relation to definite type activities or projects is excellent teaching of teachers, in itself. Especially thought-provoking is the section on Number 5, a question usually put with some asperity by that teacher or parent who prefers to dictate to a cowed group rather than to help each child to acquire self-control, and build up a standard of self-regulated conduct. "The teacher will remember," is a final statement, "that growth in self-control comes about through (the child's) practicing it in situations where the necessity for self-control is clearly seen (by him) and not through the child's dependence upon her decisions as to conduct."

Should Settle Uncertainties

Number 2 of the questions quoted above, when answered by this book, should settle uncertainties of the thousands of educators and parents who, knowing but a little of the new education have jumped to the conclusion that the new type schools "let the children do anything they please." For here is clearly set forth in practical example, just what happens. The child does what he pleases but—and here is the whole point so frequently missed—he finds by one means or another, whether he knows it or not, that he has pleased to do just the sort of thing the teacher is convinced is educative for him to do. Where this has not happened, the teacher has not measured up. The alert and sympathetic teacher watches her children, notes their interests and studies their development, but she is essentially and always the "guide." It is she who skillfully arranges situations so that the right kind of project or activity is chosen. The child feels freedom, and exerts choice in many ways; he never feels restrained except as he subordinates his personal interests to those of the majority, a wholesome restrain. How this sort of choosing and evaluating of activities is done is well set forth in this book, and any teacher in either progressive or traditional school should find help in the points made.

One of the problems before the teacher who is inexperienced in handling this freedom-giving type of teaching, is the evaluating of the educational worth of a "purposeful activity." Does the working out of city street with its stores, traffic laws, street car and motorbus, bank, etc., merit the time given it? On this point the following "Criteria for Evaluating the Larger Activities on Each Level" are suggested:

1. Is the activity closely related to the child's life so as to lead him to want to carry it through?
2. Is it sufficiently within the range of accomplishment of the learner to insure a satisfactory degree of success?
3. Is it so varied from the previous activity as to permit the child's all-round development?
4. Does it furnish opportunities for many kinds of endeavor?
5. Does the subject matter involved present major fields of human achievement?
6. Does the activity involve an extension of present insight and abilities?
7. Does it provide an opportunity for social contacts?
8. Will it lead into other profitable activities?

For Doubters

The last section in the book should be read by doubting principals and superintendents. "Planning the Informal Daily Schedule." Yes, it can be done. We do not have to divide up the child into short, rigid periods, forcing him to turn to an entirely different subject or interest with genuine enthusiasm at the mere ringing of a bell. This is an entirely sane and practical session. It is meant for the teachers themselves, of course, and tells just how to begin, how to achieve elastic time allotments, on what basis to organize the day's work. Not mere theory, this, but the result of actual experience.

This is a bare suggestion of the help to be found in this modest little paper-covered book. The children's own write-ups of their activities, the book lists, the discussions of problems and solutions, of ideals and their expression, the sincerity of purpose, are among the facts that make the book unusual among bulletins. If we have any adverse criticism, it were the bleak, uninteresting makeup of the volume. It deserves better paper, larger print, many more illustrations, and a thoroughly attractive and popular format. A bright-colored jacket and a far less condensed look would help it to reach those whom this article has not spurred to "purposeful activity" in securing it. Of course, in that case, even Uncle Sam could probably not afford to sell it for a mere 35 cents.

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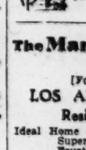

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STOCK MARKET SWINGS INTO HIGHER GROUND

Many Issues Share in Final Upturn—Session Closes With Strong Tone

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—Bull leaders launched a fresh advance in today's short session of the stock market, after stoutly holding the line against a wave of preholiday liquidation.

They appeared determined to give the list a strong tone as trading was halted for a two-day shutdown, to prevent any deterioration of bullish enthusiasm before trading is resumed on Tuesday.

Shares were taken in large blocks, and gains of 1 to 3 points were numerous, while a few specialties were sent up 5 to more than 10. Utilities were again conspicuous in group strength, but even the rails, after holding back most of the week, were pushed forward. Transactions for the two-hour session totaled about 2,400,000 shares.

American Can was brought forward as a leader in the late trading, and sent up more than 3 points to a new high for the movement. Air Reduction and Allied Chemical showed net advances of like extent, after the latter had recorded a temporary loss of 3 points during a period of hesitancy in the middle of the morning.

Auburn Auto was given another whirl, this time getting well above its previous peak for the year at 205. It sold up more than 12 points, but closed a little under the top.

Other high fliers among the erratic issues were U. S. Industrial Alcohol and Gulf States Steel, up about 5. American Chain was also a strong specialty, advancing about 5.

Substantial Gains

Shares closing a point or two higher included U. S. Steel, Radio, American & Foreign Power, American Smelting, American Telephone, Electric Power & Light, Columbia Gas, Chrysler, North American, Goodyear, Baltimore & Ohio, and New Haven. American Smelting and New York Central sold up 3, and Stone & Webster gained 4.

Fresh business and trade developments at the end of the week were meager, but further firmness in copper metal prices was a bullish development. Custom smelters are now asking 10½ cents a pound, a gain of a full cent in recent weeks.

Steel mills schedules as reported for the Youngstown area for next week were a little disappointing, showing that operations in the aggregate will remain unchanged at 50 per cent of capacity.

The week-end business surveys were in the main encouraging, although conservative brokers point out that the news is inclined at times to follow the trend of the market rather than vice versa, for a rising market brings out in sharp relief the favorable factors in the business situation, while in declining markets commentators, seeking explanations, stress the gloomy aspects.

The week-end business and trade reviews pointed out further gains in steel and motor production, together with an encouraging report of building contracted in the first two weeks of the month, as distinctly encouraging, but against this they indicated little, if any, change in wholesale and retail trade, failure of the movement of railway freight to show the customary upturn, as reported for early February.

Mild Interest in Bonds

Only mild interest was shown in bonds and most obligations sagged in quiet trading.

For the third successive day there was virtually no activity in United States Governments, and prices held close to the previous closing level. Legal rails were steady to a shade lower, with wider fluctuations in issues selling far below par. Utilities were more stable and such issues as American & Foreign Power 5s, Cincinnati Gas & Electric 4s A. Consolidated Gas 5½s and Pacific Gas 5s held firm.

The strong recovery of Australian bonds on top of sharp gains in the previous session stood out in the foreign group, where irregular tendencies were in evidence. Australia 5s gained three points and other bonds of that country were on the mend.

A few of the popular convertibles joined the rally of stocks, but advances were limited to fractions in most instances.

BRITISH COMPANY DOUBLES DIVIDEND

LONDON, Feb. 21—India Tyre & Rubber Company (Great Britain) Ltd., declared dividends of 57½ per cent on the deferred common stock, which compares with 27½ per cent in the previous year, and 10 per cent on the preference shares, compared with 8½ per cent.

The company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, profit after deducting directors' fee of £259,791, compared with £130,426 in the preceding year. After providing for income tax, depreciation and preference dividends, £150,700 was available for the common dividend.

It is understood that India Tyre is taking over from an American company all of its European business.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT $322,000

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—The bullish trend of stock exchange seat prices has kept pace with the rise in shares, two sales boosting the market value $27,000. A seat was sold early Friday for $300,000 in advance of $5000 over the previous transaction, and the exchange announced that arrangements had been made for the purchase of a seat for $322,000. The last sale was through the acquisition of four rights for that amount, each right being the equivalent of one-quarter of a membership. The lowest price of the current year for a seat was $189,000.

DOMINION STORES' REPORT

Dominion Stores, Ltd., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, a net profit, after all charges, including depreciation and taxes, of $530,809, equivalent to $1.91 a share on 277,718 shares. This compares with a net profit in 1929 of $590,555, equivalent to $2.17 a share on 272,269 shares.

ARGENTINE PESO GAINS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Feb. 21 (AP)—Continuing rapid recovery accompanied by heavy exports, the paper peso today reached 305 per $100. In five weeks the peso has risen 33 to the $100. On Jan. 13 it was quoted at 33.5 per dollar.

NEW ENGLAND CONSTRUCTION

Building contracts awarded in the New England territory totaled $18,820,400 during January, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Feb. 21	Last Feb. 20
13½	9	..	Abitibi	900	11	10⅜	10¾	10⅞
47	39	.6	Abitibi pf	600	43⅝	39⅝	43¼	40
23½	16½	1.60	Adams Ex	7700	21⅝	19⅝	21¼	22½
5⅛	3½	..	Adv-Rumely	4900	4⅜	4	4	4
20½	11¼	..	Adv-Ru pf	500	19⅜	19¼	19¼	19¾
9	7	..	Ahumada	500	9	9	9	9
107½	93½	..	Air Reduc	17300	107½	102¾	107½	102
10¼	7¾	.60	Airway El	1800	10¼	9½	10¼	10
9¼	7	.40	Alaska Jun	4100	9	8½	8¾	9
48	40	1.80†	Allegh Stl	100	48	48	48	49¼
14¾	10½	..	Alleghany	14800	13	11¾	12¾	11¾
179½	153½	8‡	Allied Chem	11000	178	174	174	177½
39½	33½	3	Allis-Chal	6700	39⅜	38¾	39¼	39½
18⅛	15	2	AL Port Cem	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17½
31	27½	3	Amerada	600	30	28½	30	30
62¾	54⅞	3‡	Am Bk Note	600	60	60	60¾	60½
20¾	20	..	Am Ag Un of Del	1200	20⅜	20	20	20⅛
4⅝	2½	..	Am Best S	500	4½	4¼	4¼	..
12¼	9¼	..	Am Br Bov	1700	12	11¼	11¾	11⅝
63	48¼	7	Am Br Bv pf	900	61	61	61	63
138¾	108¼	4‡	Am Can	47500	138⅝	134⅝	138⅝	135½
36⅛	27	6	Am Car & F	300	36	36	36	36
40	29⅞	3	Am Chain	500	40	36¾	40	36
45⅞	34⅜	3‡	Am Chicle	1400	45½	45½	45½	45¾
20¼	14⅛	2.40	Am Colortype	700	20½	19¼	20	19
14½	8	1.60‡	Am Com Alc	2100	13¾	12½	13¾	12½
33	19	..	Am European	2100	33	30¼	32⅝	30½
46⅛	36¾	..	Am & FPow	57000	46	43¾	46	42¾
86½	74	6	Am & FP p	300	86½	86	86½	86
99¾	85½	..	Am & FP 7	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	97¾
77½	67½	7	Am & FP 2pf	1400	77½	73	77½	73½
11½	9¾	1	Am Hide pf	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
31⅝	23¾	2‡	Am Ice	400	30¾	30¾	30¾	31
23½	18½	2‡	Am Int Corp	15200	23½	23½	23½	22½
1½	⅞	..	Am La Fr	800	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
12	7	..	Am La Fr pf	110	8	8	8	9½
27¼	20⅜	2	Am Loco	400	26½	25¼	26¼	26½
81	72¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	81	81	81	80½
22½	16⅜	3	Am Metals	900	22½	21¾	22½	22
89½	89	6	Am Met 6%	100	89	89	89	..
39½	22½	7	Am Nat G pf	110	38	36	37⅝	38⅜
58⅜	45	1‡	Am Pw&Lt	8300	58⅜	56⅝	58⅜	55⅝
81	80	5	AmP&Lt pf st	100	80½	80½	80½	80
19½	15½	1	Am Radiat	9100	19½	18⅝	19½	19
11½	7	..	Am Rebub	1100	11½	10⅞	11¼	10½
37⅞	26⅝	2‡	Am Roll Mill	9000	37¼	35¾	36½	38⅝
65⅞	57	5	Am Saf Rar	800	58⅔	64	64	64½
42	39	5	Am Ship Bld	300	40	40	40	..
100⅞	93½	6	Am Smelt 2pf	200	100½	100½	100½	..
56½	40½	4	Am Smelt	7000	56½	54	56½	53⅜
4½	2½	..	Am Solvents	500	4	3¾	3¾	4½
31¼	25	3	Am Sti Fnd	3900	30¾	30	30¾	30
113	110	7	Am Stl F pf	30	113	113	113	113
9½	6⅜	..	Am Solvents pf	400	9½	9⅜	9½	9
54¾	92¾	5	Am Sugar	300	54¾	54½	56¾	53⅛
23½	15¼	5	Am Tel&Cab	10	20½	20½	20½	21½
198½	176¼	9	Am Tel&T	9800	198½	197	198¾	197¼
106	90	8	Am Type	400	98⅝	97½	98⅝	..
71¾	53¾	1‡	Am Wat W	3200	71⅜	70½	71½	67⅞
105	101¼	6	Am Wat W 6	200	102½	102½	102½	102⅝
71	54¼	..	Am Wat W ct	1400	71	70¼	71	70¼
11⅞	6⅞	..	Am Wool	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¼
35⅜	21	..	Am Wool pf	100	34	34	34	33¼
6⅞	4½	..	Am Zinc	1900	6½	6⅛	6½	6¾
38	26	..	Am Zinc pf	200	37¾	37¾	37¾	38
40¼	29¾	2½	Anaconda	25100	40¼	39¾	40¼	39½
36	27	2.40	Anchor Cap	3100	36	34½	35	34
18¼	13⅝	1	Andes Cop	400	18	18	18	17⅞
18	15½	2	Arch Dan	1200	17½	17¼	17½	17⅝
102	101½	7	Arch Dan pf	10	101½	101½	101½	102
4½	3	..	Arm Ill A	2600	3¾	3¼	3⅜	3¼
27⅜	3	..	Arm Ill B	1100	2¼	2¼	2½	2¾
47	29⅞	..	Arm Ill pf	2400	30½	27¼	28	30½
6	3⅜	..	Arnold Cons	100	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
28⅞	24¼	4	Asso Apparl	200	26½	26¼	26½	27
28	22	2½	Asso Dry G	1900	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	27
202⅜	178⅛	10	Atchison	2300	201⅞	200½	201⅞	200¼
106⅞	102½	5	Atchison pf	100	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
23½	18	1‡	Atl Refin	10300	22⅞	22½	22⅝	22⅜
54	45½	4‡	Atlas Pwd	200	51¼	51	51	51½
211½	101½	4‡	Auburn Auto	300	211½	200¾	210¾	199
4⅞	4	..	Aviation	3300	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4⅝

—B—

25¾	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	3800	25¼	24⅞	25½	25
97	88½	7	Baldwin pf	*10	97	97	97	97
85⅞	68¼	7	Balt & O	5000	85⅞	84	85	84
80	72¼	4	Balt & pf	100	80	80	80	..
64	56½	2½	Bangor & A	100	64	64	64	63½
14¼	11¼	1	Barnsdall A	4800	13¾	13¼	13¾	13⅝
79⅜	63	4	Beatrice	700	78½	78½	78⅜	78⅞
60	50	3	Beechnut	200	58⅛	58	58	..
25⅜	16⅞	1	Bendix	17700	25⅝	24½	24⅞	24½
42⅛	32¼	2	Bess & Co	3500	42¼	41⅜	41⅞	40⅝
65⅞	48⅝	6	Beth Steel	19400	65¾	63⅞	65⅞	64½
123	114⅛	7	Beth Steel pf	100	121¾	121¾	121¾	121½
28⅞	24	1½	Blaw Knox	4400	27⅛	27½	27⅞	27⅝
34½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	800	34½	33½	33⅞	34
63	60	4‡	Bon Ami A	100	63	63	63	63
3	1⅜	..	Booth Fish	100	3	2¾	2¾	3
74⅞	67½	3‡	Borden	2300	74½	73⅜	74½	74½
30½	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	5500	29	28⅝	28¾	28⅞
21½	16½	1½‡	Briggs	9500	21¼	21	21¼	21
24	16⅛	2	Briggs & Str	400	23¾	23¼	23½	24
4¼	2	..	Brockway	700	4¼	4	4¼	3⅞
64⅞	58¾	4	Bkyn Man T	400	63¼	63¼	63¼	63
120	103	5	Bkyn Un G	900	119	118	119	118¼
20⅞	14¼	1	Bucyrus	500	19½	19½	19½	19¾
5¼	4	1	Budd Mfg	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
12⅛	9	1	Budd Wheel	800	12⅛	12	12	12
21¾	11¾	..	Bullard	2300	21¾	20½	21⅝	20½
15¾	11¼	3	Bulova Watch	1000	14⅝	14	14	14½
32¼	21½	1	Burroughs	1700	30⅝	30	30	30¼
30½	23¼	2½	Bush Term	600	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	30
16	12¾	..	Butterick	500	14½	14	14¼	13⅝
69¾	37⅝	..	Byers	300	68⅞	66½	67½	68⅜

—C—

53	42¾	4	Calif Pack	100	49⅜	49⅜	49¾	49½
1⅛	⅝	..	Callahan	600	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	1
15½	11¾	1	Campbell	800	14¾	14¼	14¼	14⅞
40⅜	36¾	..	Calu & Ariz	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	40⅜
10½	8	..	Calu & Hecla	800	10¼	10	10⅛	10
38¼	29⅞	5	Canada Dry	3500	38¼	36½	37½	36¼
45	38½	2½	Can Pac	500	45	44¼	45	44½
20⅜	17¾	1.60	Cann Mills	100	20	20	20	19½
14¼	9½	..	Capital Adm	300	14⅝	14	14¼	..
36	30	..	Capital dm pf	100	36	36	36	34¼
130¼	81¾	6	Case Thresh	22500	125⅝	123	124¼	123¾
11½	11¼	7	Case Thresh pf	10	11¼	11¼	11¼	113
5⅛	2⅝	.3	Caterpillar	1800	5⅛	50	50½	51
25	23	..	Cav-Dobbs pf	20	23	23	23	..
7⅞	4½	..	Celotex c	400	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅛
10	5½	..	Celotex	1100	10	8⅞	10	9¼
13½	11	..	Celanese	300	13	13	13	13
3¼	2½	..	Century Rib	400	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	5½
7	59	7	Cent Rib pf	80	69	67½	69	..
87⅜	22½	2	Cerro de P	3000	28⅜	27¾	27⅞	27⅛
4⅞	2¼	..	Cert-Teed	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
23¼	17¾	1.80	Checker Cab	6500	22¾	21¾	22½	22½
50½	40	3	Ches Corp	8500	50½	49¾	50½	49½
66½	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	9500	45¼	44¾	44⅞	44½
25⅜	19¼	..	Chi & Alton	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
7⅞	6⅛	..	Chi Gt West	1000	7¼	7	7¼	7⅛
25	19¼	..	Chi Gt W pf	1400	24⅝	24	24⅝	23¾
8⅞	5¼	..	Chi M & SP	1500	8⅜	7⅜	8⅜	7¼
15⅝	4¼	..	Chi M & SP pf	1800	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
44¾	33	4	Chi & NW	600	44½	42¼	42¾	..
14	9½	..	Chi Pneu	1100	14	13¼	14	13
66½	47¼	7	Chi RI	700	62⅜	62	62⅜	60½
90	84	..	Chi RI 6%	100	84¼	84¼	84¼	87
33¾	25½	2.40	Childs	800	33	33	33	32¾
36½	26	3‡	Chile Copper	30	36½	36	36	34
22⅝	18¾	1	Chrysler	10000	23⅛	22¼	23⅛	21¾
37	35¾	3.60‡	City Ice	100	37	37	37	..
81⅞	77½	6½	City Ice pf	130	81	80	81	81
110	95	7	Cluett P pf	30	101½	101½	101½	100
10¼	9½	..	Col Ben Oil	100	10	10	10	..
166⅞	142⅛	6	Coca Cola	1400	165⅞	164	165⅞	164¾
51½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	100	51¼	51¼	51¼	..
15	9	..	Collins & A	1700	14	13	14	12½
32¼	21¾	..	Colo F&I	2000	31¼	30⅜	31¼	30¼
42⅜	33¼	2‡	Colum Gas	20000	41⅞	40½	41⅜	40½
110	73½	6	Col Carbon	1800	106	105	105⅞	106
12⅛	7⅞	..	Col Graph	8000	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	12⅛
21¼	18⅜	2	Com Cred	1400	21½	20⅝	21	20¾
85	76½	6‡	Com Cr 1pf	20	85	85	85	83
23½	20	1¾	Com Cred pf	20	21½	21½	21½	..
90	82	6	Com Inv Tr Co pf	100	85½	85½	85½	85½
31	25	2	Com Inv Tr	4000	30⅝	30¾	30⅞	30½
20⅞	15¼	1	Com Sol	11000	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	20¼
20⅞	15¼	1	Com Sol	1100	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	20¼
11	8	.60	Commwlth So	50000	11	10	11	10
99⅜	91½	6	Commwlth 6 pf	100	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98
113⅜	67⅛	..	Congoleum	1700	11⅞	11	11⅞	11
15	9⅝	2	Con Film	1800	14¾	14½	14½	14⅝
18⅞	15¾	2	Con Film pf	2000	18½	18⅜	18½	18¼
104½	102	7	Con Gas pf	100	103¼	102¾	102½	..
98½	82⅛	4	Con Gas	15000	98½	97⅝	98½	97
40⅜	34¼	6	Con Ry C pf	100	40	40	40	40
⅞	⅛	..	Con Textile	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8½	6½	1.20	Container A	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅜
3	2⅜	..	Container B	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
29⅜	17¾	..	Cont Bak A	1300	27¾	27¼	27½	27½
3⅜	2¼	..	Cont Bak B	100	3	3	3	3
76⅞	67¼	8	Cont Bak pf	100	75½	75½	75½	75½
58¾	47	2½	Cont Can	3000	59	58⅛	59	58⅜
14	10½	1	Cont Dia Fib	4000	13⅝	17⅞	13⅝	12⅞
50⅞	41	.40	Cont Ins	2500	50⅞	50	50¾	50¼
4¼	2⅞	..	Cont Motors	1700	3⅝	3½	3½	3¾
12	9¼	..	Cont Oil	2500	11⅜	11	11¼	11¼
11⅝	8½	1	Cont Shares	1800	11	10½	11	10⅜
86⅞	76½	3‡	Corn Prod	2300	86¾	85½	86¾	86
14⅞	8	..	Cory	1000	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	13⅞
31	27	2‡	Cream of Wh	800	30¾	29¾	30⅝	29⅞
37	31	..	Crown Cork	100	36½	36½	36½	36½
5¼	4	..	Cub Am S	100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4
100	89⅞	6	Curtis Pub	100	91	91	91	91
4⅜	2⅜	..	Curtiss Wr	1400	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼
7½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	800	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6¾
100	95	8	Cushman 8%	30	100	100	100	100
41	30¼	3½‡	Cutler	800	37	35½	36	38

—D—

21¾	13½	..	Davison	1600	21¾	21⅜	21½	21¼
156½	141	9	Del & Hud	400	156⅝	156	156	..
102	80	6‡	Del Lack&W	300	95¾	94½	95⅝	..
19½	13	1.20	Devoe & R A	100	19	19	19	18⅞
22⅜	14⅞	..	Diamond M	800	20⅞	20½	20½	21
20¼	14¼	1.20	Dom Stores	600	20¼	19¾	20¼	19½
11⅞	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	100	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1½	¾	..	Du So Sh pf	100	¾	¾	¾	..
98½	83¾	4‡	Dupont	9500	98½	97½	98¾	98¼
104½	102	5	Duquesne pf	800	104½	104½	104½	..

—E—

11¾	7½	1½‡	Eastern RM	1000	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¾
176¼	143⅜	5‡	East Kodak	3500	176¼	172½	175¾	172
19½	13¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	1100	19	18⅜	18½	18⅜
89	65	..	Ellington pf	100	65	65	65	85
65⅞	50⅝	6	Elec Auto Lt	10000	65⅞	63⅝	65	64¾
110	108¼	7	El Auto Lpf	10	108¼	108¼	108¼	..
107¼	100	7	Elec P&L pf	100	107¼	107¼	107¼	107
56¼	38½	1	Elec Pow	15000	56¼	54¼	56¼	54½
95½	88	6	El Pw&Lt 6pf	800	95½	94	95½	93⅞
60⅝	50⅞	5	Elec Sto Bat	1200	63	59⅞	63	60¼
1⅝	1	..	Emer-Br A	200	1⅝	1½	1½	..
41	30	5	End John	100	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	..
113	108¾	7	End John pf	100	108½	108½	108½	108¾
45	38	2.40	Eng P S	900	42¾	41¾	42¾	42
35⅝	30⅜	2½	Equit Bldg	100	32	32	32	32½
38½	28	..	Erie	800	38½	36⅜	38½	35⅞
45	39	4	Erie 1 pf	100	42¾	42½	42¾	42⅜
12	9	4	Eureka Vac	700	12	11¾	12	11½
7½	4⅛	..	Evans Auto L	400	7½	7	7½	..

—F—

20	15¼	7	Fash Park pf	200	18½	18½	18½	18
14⅞	10	1	Fed Screw W	500	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	14
10	7½	.80	Fed Motor T	100	7½	7½	7½	..
30	22	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	400	29	28⅝	29	28⅝
55¾	46¼	2.60	Fidelity Ins	300	55¼	54¾	55¼	55
9	6⅞	.64‡	Fifth Ave B	100	9	9	9	..
92	85¼	6¼	Filene pf	200	91	90	90¼	90
18½	17	..	Firestone	100	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
83	68¼	8	Firestone pf	300	81½	80¾	81¼	80½
53¾	41	2½	First Nat St	1200	53½	52½	53½	53
¾	½	..	Fisk Rubber	1800	¾	¾	¾	¾
3	2	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	3	2½	3	2½
102	97	6	Florsheim B pf	70	100½	100½	100½	100¼
17⅞	12	..	Follansbee B	100	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	17¼
64⅜	41½	2	Foster & Wh	3300	64⅜	63½	63⅞	64
32	22¼	..	Fourth Nat In	1300	32	31½	32	31¾
12½	4¾	..	Foundation	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
38⅝	25¾	4	Fox A	3700	37⅞	36⅝	38¾	37
42	28½	4	Freeport Tx	3500	41½	40¾	40¾	41½

—G—

8¼	3½	..	Gabriel A	500	6	5⅝	6	5½
2	⅞	..	Gardner M	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
6¾	4½	..	Gen Am Inv	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
71⅝	57⅜	4‡	Gen Am Tk	8000	71⅝	69¾	71⅝	69⅞
43⅞	33¼	3	Gen Asphalt	700	43⅞	43	43⅝	44¼
3⅜	2½	..	Gen Bronze	100	3⅜	3	3⅜	3
57½	39¼	3‡	Gen Cable	900	52	52	52	52
77	52½	3	Gen Cable A	300	73	70	73	71
1¼	½	..	Gen Cable pf	200	60	49	52	48
52½	41½	1.60	Gen Elec	23300	52½	51½	52	51
58	47¾	3	Gen Foods	4000	58	57¼	58	54½
70	59¼	2	Gen G&E cv pf	100	69½	69½	69½	69¾
8½	4⅜	..	Gen G&E A	4900	8½	7½	8⅜	7½
48¾	44	3‡	Gen Mills	100	48	48	48	46½
44⅞	35¾	3‡	Gen Motors	35000	44	43¾	44	43¾
100	100	..	Gen Mot pf	300	100½	100½	100½	104
20¼	14⅞	6a	Gen Pub Svc	900	20½	19⅝	20¼	19½
15⅝	8¼	..	Gen Theater	1200	14½	14½	14⅝	14⅜
80¾	60	5	Gen Ry Sig	3000	80¾	79½	79⅞	80¼
6⅝	5¼	..	Gen Realty	400	6	5⅝	6	6
55	40	4‡	Gen Refrac	900	53	53¾	53½	53
34	21½	1	Gillette	9400	33½	32¼	33⅛	32
7⅞	4½	..	Gimbel Br	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
18⅜	8¾	..	Glidden	1300	13¼	12¾	13½	13½
78	64¾	7	Glidden ppf

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Uneven Improvement Continues—Strength of New York Stocks an Aid

Business made further uneven progress toward recovery this week. The gain was slight, as shown by the figures in trade reports, but contributed to the building up of confidence that has been going on for the last several weeks.

Signs of improvement, both in the United States and Europe, are more distinct than in some time. Commodity markets are holding better than a month ago, but in Europe there is dissatisfaction over foreign trade reports which fell short of expectations.

The steel industry in the United States appears to be holding its recent gains. Buying of the metal by automobile builders continues an important factor. Copper also has been in better demand, and the price has stiffened to 10¼ cents a pound.

One of the most encouraging features of the current situation is the activity in the motor industry. Schedules are being stepped up in a number of plants to meet a better-than-expected demand on the part of the public.

The textile industry also is furnishing cheerful news. Cloth output is reported as sharply higher, while prices in the primary markets reflect an improving demand.

Bank Clearings Gain

Carloadings for the latest reported week compare favorably with the previous week, and somewhat more favorably with the corresponding period of 1930 than have most recent freight volume reports.

Bank clearings also reflect increased business activity. This week's total was more than 45 per cent greater than the aggregate for last week, in which a holiday occurred. The total was smaller than in the like week last year, however.

Bond offerings amounted to $37,518,500 this week, compared with $74,784,000 last week and $64,952,000 for the like week a year ago.

From Germany, where the depression in trade has been as keenly felt as in any country of Europe, come reports that the increase in unemployment is being checked. Most business indicators, however, show a tendency to decline, according to latest reports.

Business recession in France continues. Part-time employment has spread somewhat since the last previous reports. Government estimates place unemployed labor as numbering about 2,000,000 workers, Living costs are rising, reports say.

Uncertainty still prevails in British business circles. Poor rail dividends and unsatisfactory results for various companies have exerted an adverse influence on sentiment. The British Industries Fair, nevertheless, reports a record attendance of buyers.

Leading Stock Markets

A forceful constructive influence on business sentiment in the United States has been the recent behavior of the New York stock market. Again this week, the tone of this market has been strong. Profit-taking has been well absorbed, and selling pressure has proved unable, up to now, to change the course of prices. Brokers' loans increased $33,000,000 in the week ended Wednesday.

The London stock market began the week with an easy tone. Gilt-edge issues were under pressure. International stocks made a fairly good showing in later trading, however, and there was some demand for mining shares.

The week began quietly on the Paris Bourse. A downward trend developed about mid-week, but trading was dull. A movement toward recovery followed. This was checked before the close of the week, while activity slackened further.

The price trend was irregular on the Berlin Boerse. After a steady session Monday, stocks moved toward lower levels, but firmed up toward the close of the week.

DIVIDENDS

Canada Bread Company, Ltd., declared a semiannual dividend of 25 cents, placing the stock on a 50-cent annual basis, compared with 75 cents previously. The dividend is payable March 2 to stock of record February 20.

Scott Paper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents on the common, payable March 31 to stock of record March 17.

Quaker Oats Company declared an extra dividend of $3 on the common and the regular quarterly of $1 on the common, both payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

Phoenix Securities Corporation, successor to Prince & Whitely Trading Company, declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 26.

Correction—Ohio Electric Manufacturing Company declared a quarterly dividend of 20 cents, instead of 25 cents, as previously announced. The dividend is payable March 15 to stock of record March 10, and places the stock on an 80-cent annual basis, compared with $1.60 previously.

New York Transit Company declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable April 15 to stock of record March 20. The company previously paid 40 cents quarterly.

Electric Storage Battery Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 9.

Boston & Providence Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.12½, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Abbott Laboratories, Incorporated, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 18.

Hamilton Watch Company declared the regular monthly dividends of 15 cents on the new no-par common, payable March 31 to stock of record March 10.

RAILROAD CAR INQUIRIES

E. H. Wilson & Co. of Philadelphia is inquiring for 20 to 30 gondola cars, Railway Age reports. The Kansas City Southern Railroad is inquiring for four baggage and mail cars, the Baltimore & Ohio for five baggage and mail oil-electric rail motorcars.

BALDWIN GETS SOVIET ORDER

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—The Baldwin Locomotive Works has received an order for five locomotives from Soviet Russia. The order amounts to $575,000.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Amer Foreign Power 5s	84½	84½
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	83¾	83¾
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '43	37	34¾
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	133¾	133¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104¾	104¼
Amer T&T sf 5s '00	106¾	106¾
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	107	107
Amer WWksElec 5s '34	102½	102½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90¼	90¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96	96
Atch T&SF 4s '95	96¾	96¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	121¼	120
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97½	97½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	93¼	93¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101¼	101¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	96¾	96¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D	103⅞	103⅞
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113½	113½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	103¼	103¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4s '66	101¼	101¼
By Products Coke 5½s	103	103
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	99¾	99¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	99¼	99¼
Can North sf 7s '40	111⅝	111¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	87⅝	87½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	101¼	101¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	94¼	94¼
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	104½	104½
Can Pacific 5s '54	103½	103½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '53	108¾	108¾
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	100
Ches & O cv 4½s A	101½	101½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	104¾	104¾
Ches & O 4½s B	101⅝	101⅝
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	45¾	45
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	69	69
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	29⅝	29⅛
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	72	71¾
Chicago & Nw 3½s '87	78¾	78¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	92¾	92¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87	91¾	91¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv	89¾	89¾
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	103½	103
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	90⅛	90⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	94¾	94¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92¾	92¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	98¾	98¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	98¾	98¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96	95½
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106¼	106¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	44½	44½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	62½	62½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97⅞	97⅞
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97⅞	97⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	105	105
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88½	88½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104	103¾
Erie RR gen 4s '96	84¼	83¼
Erie RR 5s '67	82½	82½
Erie RR gen '75s	81½	81¼
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	109⅞	109⅞
Fla East Coast 5s '74	24¼	24¼
Gen Investment 5s	87	87
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	94¼	94½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	96	96
Goodrich 6s '45	69¼	69
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	99½	99¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	90½	90½
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	107¾	107¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¾	111¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	78½	78½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	100	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102½
Ill Central 4s '53	89	89
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	96¾	96¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	91½	91½
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	70	70
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70½	70½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90½	90
Int Paper rfg 5s '47	73	72¾
Int Paper 6s '55	62	61¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	94¾	94¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s	85	85
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	95	94¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	60	60
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '64	50	50
Loew's Inc 6s '41	110¼	110¼
Mich Cen 4½s	102½	102½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	72¾	71¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	100	100
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	99¾	99¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101	101
Newark Gas 5s	105¼	105¼
New Eng Railway 4s	90½	90½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107⅝	107
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106⅝	106⅝
NYC Y SL cou 3½s '98	84	84
NYC M C col 3½s '98	84½	84½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101¾	101⅝
NY Dock Co 5s '38	72	72
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114½	114½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99¼	99¼
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	84½	84½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108	108
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¼	103
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111½	111½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102½	102
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102¾	102¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111	111
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	58	58
Ont Svc 5½s	91	91
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95	95
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	103½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	107½	107½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	87⅞	87¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	103	103
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	97	96⅝
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	71	70½
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	98	98
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	97⅞	97⅞
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	101⅝	101⅝
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	103½	103½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	103⅝	103
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	109⅝	109⅝
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	101	100¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	103¾	103¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	82	81½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105	105
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101¾	101¾
Port Gen Elec 4½s	88	87⅞
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	73½	72½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	93¾	93¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	96	95¾
Read rfg 4½s '97	103½	102
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	89	88¾
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	65	65
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	99	98½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100⅝	100½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	100	99¾
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	87	87
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	83⅜	83
St Louis SW con 4s '32	100¼	100¼
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	98¼	98
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	116	116
Seabd AL con 6s '45	16⅞	16¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	11½	10½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	91	91
Shell Union 5s '47	85	84½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	87½	87¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	24¼	23½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	102¾	102¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	72	73
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	95¼	95
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100	99½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¾	101¾
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	96¾	96¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	97⅜	97
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	98½	98
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	98½	98¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	101½	100¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	88½	88
Southern Ry con 5s '94	109¾	109¾
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	112½	112½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅝	103⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	100
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	63½	62
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 5s '44	104¾	104¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	100¼	100
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	98¼	98¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30⅜	30
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	100	100
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99½	98¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	93⅞	93⅞
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	96⅜	96⅜
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101¾	101¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96	96
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102	102
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	73¾	73¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	80	80
Virginia Ry 5s '62	107½	107
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	103½	103¼
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	104½	104
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	101¾	101¾
Wabash RR 5s D '80	92¾	92¼
Walworth 6s '45	75	75
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	69¾	69½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	106¾	106¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	82¼	82
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	103¼	103¼
Western Pacific 5s A '46	94	94
Western Union 5s '60	103½	103½
Wheeling Steel 6½s B '53	90⅞	90⅜
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102½	102½
White Sew Mach 6s '40	31	31
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	8½	8
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101	100½
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41	42⅝	42⅜
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	102½	102¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb21	Last Feb20
3½s '47	101.26	101.22	101.24	101.22
1st 4¼s '47	102.26	102.26	102.26	102.26
1st 4¼s reg	102.21	102.21	102.21	
4th 4¼s '38	103.22	103.20	103.22	103.20
US 3¾s '43	101.10	101.10	101.10	
US 4¼s '54	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.10

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Akershus 5s '63	96¾	96¾
Antioquia 7s B '45	56	56
Antwerp 5s '58	100½	100½
Argentine Gov 5½s '63	85½	85½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	91½	91
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	91¾	91
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	91¾	91
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	91	91
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	91½	91½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	91½	91½
Australia 4½s '56	58½	58
Australia 5s '55	61	59
Australia 5s '57	60½	58
Austria (Gov) 7s ct '57	96¾	96½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105½	105½
Austria Hydro 6½s	100	98
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	100¼	100½
Batavian Pet 4½s '43	96¼	96½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103¾	103¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106¾	106¾
Belgium (King) 7s '50	110½	110½
Bergen (City) 6s '49	101½	101½
Bergen 5s '60 rcts	96	96
Berlin (City) 6s '58	72¾	73¼
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	80	80
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	74¾	74½
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	73	73
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	75	75
Berlin Elec 6s '55	67½	67½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	82½	82½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	35½	35½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	40	40
Brazil (Cn El Ry) 7s '52	65	64¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	63	63
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	63½	63½
Brazil (US) 6s '41	88	88
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	97	94½
Bremen 7s '35	97¾	96½
Brisbane 6s '50 rcts	88	88
Brisbane 5s '57	83	83
Brisbane 5s '58	83	83
Budapest (City) 6s '62	72	71½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	69½	69½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	70¾	70¼
Bulgaria 7s '67	69½	69¼
Bulgaria 7½s '68	79½	79½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	84	83½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	103½	103½
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100¼	100¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105⅝	105⅝
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	84	84
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	86	86
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	77½	77
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	79⅝	79
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	79½	79½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	79½	79½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	91½	91½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	81½	81½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	81½	81½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	86¼	86¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	63	63½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	63½	63½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	67½	67½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	66½	66½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '53	100	100
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	65	65
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	79½	79½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	77	76½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	78¼	78¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	87½	87¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	111	110¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96¾	96½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	96½	96½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	104¾	104
Dutch El sf 6s '62	102½	102½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	89½	89½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	87¾	87½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	88½	88½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	90¼	90¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108	108
Frankfort 6½s '53	81¾	79
French (Rep) 7s '49	121¼	121
French (Rep) 7½s '41	126½	126½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	93¼	93¼
German 7s '49	103	102¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	84	84
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	79	78½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	78½	78
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	86¾	86¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	77¼	76½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	81	81
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	87	87
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	94	94
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	77⅝	77¼
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	90	90
Greek 6s '68	88¼	87¾
Greek 7s '64	102	102
Helsingfors 6½s '60	87½	87¼
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	101¾	101¾
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	88	88
Hungary Mun 7s '46	83½	82
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	88½	88½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	75	74
Irish Free State 5s '60	102¾	102¾
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94½	94
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	92¼	92
Italy (King) 7s '51	99¼	99
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94¾	94¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99¾	99¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	94½	94½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105½	105
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	81¾	80¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	91¾	91½
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	87	87
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104¾	104¾
Medellin 6½s '54	48½	48½
Mex (Rep) 5s '45 A	10½	10
Mex 4s small A '04	7½	6¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	86¾	86¼
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	95⅞	95⅞
New South Wales 5s '57	56	56
New South Wales 5s '58	58	56
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	100¾	100½
Norway (King) 5s '63	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	105⅝	105⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	105½	105½
Norway (King 6s '52	1402¾	102¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57	100	99¾
Nuremberg 6s '52	75	75
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92⅞	92½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99	99
Oslo G&E 5s '63	98½	98½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	87	87
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102¾	102¼
Paris-Lyons&Med 6s '58	104¾	104¾
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	107¼	106¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	98	98
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	30	29½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	29½	29
Peru (Gov) 7s '56	51	49½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	80¼	80¼
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	90	90
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	70¼	70¼
Prussia 6½s '51	80½	80
Queensland (State) 6s '47	81	79
Queensland (State) 7s '41	89	87
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	82¾	82¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 xw	80¼	80¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	80	79⅝
Rhinelbe 7s '46	88	88
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	58½	58¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	76	76
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	43	44
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	54	53½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	44	44
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87¾	87¾
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	91¾	91½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	101	101
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	81	81
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	54¾	54¾
San Paulo (City) 8s '52	70	69¾
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	47	47
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '49	63½	63½
Sao Paulo (Stath) 8s '50	73½	72½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	79	78½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107½	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	81¾	81
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92¾	91½
Siemens 6½s '51	98¾	98¾
Silesia Bk 6s '47	73	73
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	63	63
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105½	105
Swiss Government 5½s '48	105⅝	105⅝
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	92⅝	92½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	90½	90¼
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	62	62
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '46	100½	100½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	107	106¾
Uni Stl W 6½s '47	75½	75
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	77¾	76¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	81	81
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	81	80¾
Vienna 6s '52	88½	88½
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	97	97
Warsaw 7s '58	63	63
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	98½	98¼

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: While it is quite possible that, for the next few weeks, the market will be engaged more in consolidating its position, we believe that, broadly, the opportunities are still on the constructive side, and will remain so for a considerable period to come.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: There continues to be opportunities for profitable commitments, but we should hesitate to follow some of the issues which have enjoyed a recent substantial advance.

Josephthal & Co., New York: The market's recent advance appears to have discounted a fair expansion in business this spring, and, accordingly, we would be inclined to await reactions before purchasing, as we doubt whether the recent sharp bidding up of stocks will continue much further.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: During the last week the stock market has been engaged in consolidating previous gains. No great progress on the upside has been made by the market as a whole, but the tone has been good, and indications are that the line of least resistance continues to be toward higher levels.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: We believe that this is a psychological time to acquire sound common stocks.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: After a sharp setback early in the week, which served to correct a temporarily weakened technical position, the market has broadened out convincingly, indicating that the present rise has by no means run its course.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: We are of the opinion that stocks sold on bulges from the present level can be replaced later at more favorable prices.

Hornblower & Weeks: Today's short session will doubtelessly carry on the extreme strength of yesterday, and it seems almost assured that the upswing will continue without interruption well into Tuesday morning.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

	†1931	†1930
Jan gross	$10,378,013	$12,327,977
Net oper income	2,761,647	3,686,248
*Surp aft charges	2,088,631	3,137,594

*After sinking fund appropriations. †Includes Hocking Valley Railway. ‡Excludes Hocking Valley.

Public Utility Earnings

PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT

	1931	1930
Jan gross	$1,483,803	$1,582,845
Net aft tax	735,537	713,794
12 mos gr	16,356,305	14,499,547
Balance aft tx & chgs	4,545,013	4,088,567

*Before depreciation.

ATLAS PLYWOOD PROFIT

Atlas Plywood Corporation reports for the six months to Dec. 31, 1930, a net profit, after all charges and taxes, of $140,332, equal to $1.05 a share on the 133,200 shares of stock, compared with a net profit of $236,943, or $2.45 a share in the corresponding period of 1929, and a net profit of $137,216, or 88 cents a share in the final six months of 1930. The company's fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30.

FOUR OUTSTANDING STOCKS FOR 1931

In our special market letter we have analyzed four listed stocks, each in a different price range, which we believe to be attractive purchases for the year 1931.

A copy will be sent on request, without obligation.

Ask for Special Letter M-21

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WELWYN GARDEN CITY, HERTS., ENGLAND

Kress & Co. Successful Chain System of Conservative Type

Sales Double in Last Seven Years—Since 1916, Average of Six New Stores Added Each Year—Income Up Steadily to 1930, When Net Fell Off 9 P. C.

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 101 in the Series

As long as a chain system can show constantly increasing sales with no decline in operating efficiency, stockholders may feel assured that, given normal conditions, net profits will continue on an ascending scale and that larger dividends will follow as a matter of course.

S. H. Kress & Co. is one of the bigger chains showing consistently larger sales year after year, forging ahead regardless of business depressions. Sales in 1930 were not only larger than in the boom 1929 year, but were twice the gross volume in 1923 and 4½ times the sales 15 years ago.

Dividends paid in 1930 were more than 10 times the disbursements in 1916, when the present company was incorporated.

Samuel H. Kress started the chain company bearing his name in Memphis, Tenn., in 1896. It was incorporated in New York in 1907 and again in 1916, when the present company took over the business and assets of the former S. H. Kress & Co.

The company operates 5-, 10- and 25-cent stores in the southern and southwestern parts of the United States. At the end of the first year of the present company's corporate life it had 130 stores, which showed total sales of $15,059,682, while at the end of 1930 the number of stores was 212, and total sales aggregated $69,283,102. Thus stores gained 39 per cent while sales rose 460 per cent in the ensuing 14 years.

Conservative Expansion Policy

An important step for Kress last year was the acquisition of the John Franklin Corporation of Texas and the John Franklin Corporation of New York, for 206,700 shares of Kress common stock.

By this purchase the company became the owner of 76 parcels of real estate in 20 states, on 71 of which were stores leased to S. H. Kress & Co. and constituting about 35 per cent of the number operated by the company. Ownership of these properties, of course, assured permanent use of desirable locations, saving cost of removals and obviating possibility of higher rents.

Last year Kress opened nine new stores, which compares with 10 added in 1929, 10 in 1928, 14 in 1927, and only three in 1926. The average addition since 1916 has been six stores a year. In 1930, 11 stores were enlarged and improved, which compares with 19 in 1929, 16 in 1928, and 12 in 1927.

The expansion policy has been a conservative one, new units being added only after the most careful study and closest scrutiny of locations. Therefore, the company has not had many unseasoned stores to carry through the recent business uncertainty.

Sales Per Store High

Kress ranks near the top in the matter of high average sales per unit. Sales a store have risen steadily in an unbroken line of gains until the peak was reached in 1929 when they averaged $337,315 which compares with average sales a store of $115,844 in 1916. This average fell off to $326,807 in 1930, a decline of $10,508 or 3 per cent. This was not discouraging, considering the trade slump, being exceeded only by the average in the two preceding years.

Total sales in 1930 of $69,283,102 compared with $68,474,993 in 1929, a gain of 1.18 per cent and double the figure of seven years before. During all except one of the last 15 years the company has reported increases in sales over the preceding year ranging from 21.15 per cent in 1916 to the small gain last year of 1.18 per cent.

In 1921 no gain was reported, but the company was able to keep sales up to the 1920 level. It would appear that Kress sales will continue their gain in 1931, judging by January sales of $4,399,821, which were 4.7 per cent ahead of the like 1930 month.

Of particular importance is the comparatively high ratio of profits to sales,

WHEAT MARKET UNSETTLED BUT TONE IMPROVES

Strength in Foreign Markets Attracts Attention—Big Stocks in U. S.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 21—The wheat market continued extremely unsettled but showed a somewhat stronger tone the latter part of the week, although it was still difficult to hold the bulges.

Foreign markets have displayed more strength, which has tended to take the attention of traders from the enormous stocks piling up in this country as the result of continued heavy primary receipts and the extremely small export clearances.

Continental countries apparently have drawn on their native wheat stocks to a great extent owing to the high tariffs which have made the use of home-grown grain compulsory. This suggests that consumptive requirements of foreign wheats will be larger from now on to the end of the season.

However, Russia, Canada, Argentina and Australia are all offering freely, and European buyers at the present are in no haste to anticipate their needs. Non-European requirements are heavy and Australia appears to be getting the lion's share of this business. North American clearances continue moderate but up to date this season Canada has shipped 60,000,000 bushels more wheat than last year.

Wet weather in Argentina and dry conditions in western Canada have been bull factors the last week, with Winnipeg leading the upturn. Export business in Canadian wheat has been comparatively small, but late reports indicate many bids for wheat a little under the market. This, with the buying of futures credited to foreign and seaboard interests at the Canadian market, has made a stronger tendency at times.

The United States spring wheat belt has been without rain another week, but portions of the winter wheat territory have had good rains. Foreign crop outlook except in France is good. Russia is shipping freely.

In the United States the situation is clouded by the uncertainty prevailing over the matter of farm board holdings. Primary receipts of wheat continue to run better than 1,000,000 bushels a day, foreshadowing further increases in the visible supply. It would now seem virtually certain that by the end of the crop year farm stocks will be light, while the farm board agencies will own the bulk of the wheat.

What disposition will be made of this wheat remains to be seen, but it bids fair to clog elevator room before many weeks longer.

Corn prices hardened for a time, with some of the early losses regained, but the demand was mainly from shorts, which left the market weak following the covering movement. The drawbacks from a bull standpoint in this grain are the limited shipping demand and the continued mild weather, the latter having been in evidence for months. Many country points report prices higher than at Chicago, and there is no doubt there has been a remarkable intersectional movement his year. This may account to some extent for the lack of demand at terminals.

Rye has been comparatively strong. Steady withdrawals from stores at various terminals for the use of industries has encouraged a bullish feeling. The market has been especially strong relative to corn, there having been considerable buying of rye against sales of corn.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb. 20	Feb. 19
300	Acme Steel	40	39½	40	39
300	Allied Motor	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	Am Com Pwr A	15¾	15¾	15¾	16¼
650	As Tel Util	25¾	25	25¼	25¼
100	Baxter Laund	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Butler Bros	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
400	Cent Pub Serv A	18½	18	18½	18⅝
200	Cent & S W Util	23¾	23½	23½	23½
200	Chicago Invest	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
325	Common Edisn	249½	247	249½	248
8100	Cont Chgo	8¼	7¾	8	7⅞
23300	Cord Corp	10¼	9¾	10½	9¾
4800	El House Ut	38	28	38	36
13900	Gleaner C Har	4¾	3¼	3½	4
50	Grt Lakes Air	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
100	Inland Util	3	3	3	3⅛
6000	Insull Ut Inv	46⅞	46	46	48⅛
150	Kellogg Switch	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
1500	Libby, McNeil	13¼	13	13	13¼
150	Manh Dearborn	19	18	19	19⅛
200	Mer & Mfr A	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½
8400	Mid Utilities	24½	23¾	24	23⅞
50	Mid Ut pf	99⅞	99¾	99¾	99⅞
850	Mo-Kan Pipe	8	6¾	7	6¾
150	Morgan Lith	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
50	Nat Ed Pwr A	24½	24½	24½	—
100	Nat Sec Inv	6	6	6	—
400	No Am Car	30¾	30½	30¾	30½
4000	N A Lt & Pwr	64½	64½	64½	64¾
50	Polymet Mfg	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	4
4200	Q R S DeVry	3¼	2½	2⅞	2½
1550	Seab Ut Shares	5	4½	4¾	4⅜
150	Stand Dredge	5	5	5	4⅞
400	Steinite Radio	½	½	½	—
400	Swift & Co	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	29¾
3600	Swift Intl	39½	38⅝	38¾	39¼
100	Unit C Am pf	9¾	9½	9¾	9½
8500	U S Radio	31½	29	30¼	31
500	Utah Radio	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¾
2200	Util & Ind	8¼	7¾	8¼	7¾
450	Ut & Ind pf	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	18¼
100	Vortex Mfg	21½	21½	21½	21½
150	Vortex Mfg A	28	27½	28	28½
850	Yates-Am M pf	7¾	7½	7¾	7½

Total sales, 200,000.

TRAINING YOUTH FOR LEADERSHIP SET TO SCHOOLS

Vocational Guidance Goal Placed Higher Than Mere Position

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Feb. 21 — Vocational guidance has advanced to the point where it is not sufficient merely to provide a means of articulation between schools and industry. Another step forward to train youth for community leadership now is being sought to meet the organized influences that are being insinuated into American affairs.

This thought was expressed here yesterday by Carroll R. Reed, superintendent of Minneapolis schools, who addressed the annual convention of the National Guidance Association attended by 500 personal directors and educators from all parts of the country.

Mr. Reed touched upon various phases of the pioneering steps that are being taken in the Minneapolis schools. "The general policies of the schools must be influenced by changes in industrial enterprises and the school system must be intelligent in regard to these changes" he said, continuing:

"Our study of the junior high school withdrawals in Minneapolis would indicate that the school system has been placing too much stress upon specific vocational skills for those pupils who are forced to leave school early. Our study shows that 75 per cent of the junior high school withdrawals find jobs that can be learned in less than a week.

"The introduction of machine processes is changing the type of job so rapidly that it is becoming increasingly important that these young people who leave school should have an understanding of industrial conditions and a more general education leading to better social adjustment, rather than specific trade training.

"The greatest problem which the schools are facing today is the discovery and training of those who have the ability and character to lead. A contribution to this problem can be made by discovering pupils of unusual ability, by seeing to it that their curriculum is rich and well fitted to their needs, and by stimulating these individuals to the place where they believe in their own possibilities and are willing to prepare themselves so that they can eventually fill positions of responsibility."

PUBLIC SERVICE OF NEW JERSEY GAINS

The pamphlet report of Public Service Corp. of New Jersey, including subsidiaries, for the year ended Dec. 31, shows net profit of $30,163,302 after depreciation, taxes, interest, preferred dividends of subsidiaries, etc., the same as was shown in the preliminary report.

This is equal, after deducting preferred dividends, to $4.08 a share on the acerge common shres outstanding during the year and to $4.01 a share on the 5,503,128 shares outstanding at the end of the year.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	3¼@3	3½@3¾
Customers' loans	3½@4½	4
Collateral loans	3	3
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1¼@1¾	1¼@1¾
Four to six months	1¼@1¾	1¼@1¾

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	37¼c	38¼c
Bar silver in London	12 5/16d	12 3/16d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$58,000,000	
Year ago today	74,000,000	$1,187,000,000
Balances	31,000,000	
Year ago today	34,000,00	138,000,000
Exchgs. for week	377,000,000	
Bals. for week	190,000,00	
F. R. bank credit	30,000,330	

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅛@1⅛
60 days	1⅛@1⅛
90 days	1⅛@1⅛
4 months	1⅛@1⅛
5 months	1⅛@1⅛
6 months	1⅛@1⅛

Loading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	7½
Boston	3½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	3	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	9
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	3	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	10	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.85⅞	$4.85⅞	$4.8665
Cables	4.85⅞	4.85⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0392	.0391	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394½	.1394	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅝	.0523⅝	.0526
Germany—mark	.2376⅛	.2376⅛	.2381
Austria—schilling	.1405⅝	.1405⅝	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2674	.2674	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Poland—zloty	.1121	.1121	.1122
Greece—dr'chma	.01291½	.01291½	.193
Holland—florin	.4012½	.4012	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1745½	.1745½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2674	.2674	.268
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1042	.1042	.193
Sweden—krona	.2676	.2676	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1928	.1928	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.01761½	.01761½	.193

Far East

Hong Kong—dol	.3300	.3337½	•
Shanghai—tael	.2937½	.3850	•
India—rupee	.3508	.3508	.3650
Japan—yen	.4945	.4945	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.5000
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina—peso	.3289	.3300	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0840	.0845	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1208	.12126
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—sol	.3740	.3740	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7200	.7000	1.0342

North America

Canada—dollar	.99 63-64	.99 63-64	1.00

*Par unsettled.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
March	.79⅛	.79½	.79⅛	.79⅛	unch
May	.82⅛	.82⅝	.82⅛	.82⅛	— ⅛
July	.83⅝	.83	.83⅛	.83⅛	—1

Corn

March	.61⅜	.62⅛	.61⅛	.61⅝	
May	.64⅜	.65⅛	.64⅛	.64¼	

Oats

March	.32⅛	.32⅛	.32⅛	.32⅛	
May	.33⅛	.33⅛	.33⅛	.33⅜	

Lard

March	8.10	8.10	8.10	
May	8.37	8.32	8.37	8.37

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	Last
24	Affiliated Prod (1.60)	30¾	30¼	30¼
1	Agfa Ansco	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
5	Ainsworth	13	11¾	13
†1078	Alum Co Am	170	163¼	170
6	Am Austin Car Austin	1	1	1
1	Am Brit & Cont	3	3	3
1	Am Br Boy Pd	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
7	Am Cit P&L B (10%f)	8¼	8¼	8¼
5	Am Com Pw A (10%f)	16½	16	16¼
70	Am Cyan B	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
3	Am Equities	8¼	8¼	8¼
67	Am & Fgn Pw war	27	23½	27
2	Am Founders	4¾	4¾	4¾
82	Am G&E (1a)	83½	81	83
2	Am G&E pf (6)	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Am Invest B	8¾	8¾	8¾
†80	Am Laund Mach (3)	40	40	40
4	Am Lt & Trac (2½)	49	48½	49
†25	Am Meter (3)	50½	50½	50½
5	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1	1⅛
1	Am Nat Gas	4¾	4½	4¾
477	Am Sup Power (.40)	16¼	14¾	16¼
9	Am U & C B vtc(.35e)	3⅞	3½	3⅞
1	Anch Post F (10%f)	8½	8½	8½
6	Appalach Gas	7¼	7¼	7¼
2	Ark Nat Gas A	6¼	6¼	6¼
7	Ark Nat Gas A	6¼	6¼	6¼
2	Asso Gas & El	19¼	19¼	19¼
†170	Asso Gas&El pf	89	88½	89
21	Asso Gas & El A	21½	20½	21⅛
1	Asso Rayon	7	7	7
3	Asso Ray pf	54¾	54¾	54¾
3	Atl Sea Corp	11⅞	11	11⅞
8	Atlas Util	6¼	6	6¼
4	Aut V M cv pr pf	14¾	14¼	14⅝
5	Avia Corp Am	25	24	25

B

24	Blue Ridge	5½	5¼	5⅜
8	Blue Ridge cvtl pf	38⅛	37¾	37¾
7	Bourjois	9	8½	9
7	Bras Tr & Lt	26¾	26¼	26⅝
1	Brit Colum Pow B	15	15	15
†1	Buckeye Pipe	45½	45½	45½
1	Buff Niag & E P pf	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
5	Burco	5	4⅞	5
1	Burco cv pf	35¼	35¼	35⅛
1	Burco war	¾	¾	¾

C

1	CAM Co vtc	¼	¼	¼
103	Can Marc Wireless	4¼	3⅞	4¼
9	Carib Syn	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8	Cent Pub Serv A	18½	18	18½
67	Cent States El	10¾	10½	10¾
†50	Cent Sts El cv pf n	63	63	63
5	Chain Str St	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Chat Ph Al nv	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
130	Cities Service	20	19½	20
2	Claude Neon Lts	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2	Cohn & Rosen	8	8	8
†20	Comwlth Edison	249¾	249¾	249¾
24	Comwlth & Sou war	2¼	2¼	2¼
49	Com Wat Serv	10¾	10	10¾
1	Comstock Tun	⅝	⅝	⅝
7	Cons Cop Min	3	2⅞	3
1	Cons Laundries	14	14	14
†100	Cons Retail cv pf	45	45	45
356	Cord Corp	11½	10¾	11⅛
1	Creole Pet	3¼	3¼	3¼
22	Crocker & Wheel	14	13¼	13¾
3	Crown Cent Pet	½	½	½
42	Curtiss Wright war	⅝	½	½

D

6	Dayton Airpl	1½	1½	1½
4	Deere & Co	37¾	36¾	36⅝
33	De Forest	5	4¾	5
9	Detroit Aircraft	3¼	3	3¼
4	Douglas Aire	18⅜	18¼	18⅜
3	Driver Harris	40	39½	40
10	Duquesne Gas	6¼	6	6¼
13	Durant Mot	2½	1⅞	2¼
8	Duval Tex Sul	3⅜	3¼	3⅜

E

17	East States Pow B	16⅞	16¼	16½
1	Eastern Util A	4¼	4¼	4¼
837	El Bond & Sh	58	53½	58
1	El Pow Assoc	8½	8½	8½
2	El P & L opt war	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
4	Electric Share	14⅜	14	14⅜
1	Emp Pub Serv A	3¼	3¼	3¼

F

4	Fiat deb rts	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	Flintkote A	8½	8½	8½
6	Ford Mot Cana A	27¾	26¾	27⅝
78	Ford Mot Ltd	17¾	17¾	17¾
2	Foremost Fabrics	3¾	3¾	3¾
3	Fox Theatrs A	7	7	7
7	Franklin Mfg	7½	7	7½

G

18	Gen Aviation Corp	10⅜	9½	10⅜
3	Gen Bak	½	½	½
1	Gen Elec Ltd rct	11	11	11
2	Gen Fireproof	24½	24½	24½
†150	Gen Gas&El cv pf B	68¾	68	68⅝
3	Gen Ldy Mach	½	½	½
16	Gen Thea Eq cv pf	30	29½	30
1	Glean Comb Marv	3½	3½	3½
1	Globe Underwrit	8½	8½	8½
†50	Goldblatt Bros Inc	19	19	19
10	Gold Seal Elec	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2	Golden Center Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
82	Goldman Sachs	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Graymur	28	28	28
40	†Gt Atl & Pac nv	335	334½	335
5	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	71⅞	71¾	71⅝

H

1	Hygrade Food	3¼	3¼	3¼

I

1	Imp Oil Can	17¼	17¼	17¼
1	Ind Twr Ill A	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
6	Inland Util A	2½	2½	2½
2	Inland Util A	2½	2½	2½
3	Ins Co Nor Am	61¾	61¾	61¾
3	Insurance Sec	8¾	8¾	8¾
1	Interco Petrol	½	½	½
3	Internat Pet	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	Inter Super Pow	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
6	Inter Util B	10½	10½	10⅝
7	Inter Util war	4¼	4	4
5	Interstate Equit	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	Inters Rp cv pf	39	39	39
36	Ital Superpow A	4¾	3⅞	4

J

2	Jers Cen P&L pf (7)	100	100	100

L

2	Lake Super Dep rcts	8⅛	8	8⅛
3	Lily Tulip Cup (1¾)	34	33¼	34
10	Lone's War	1½	1½	1½
1	Loew's deb rts	23½	23½	23½
3	Long Star Gas (1a)	37¼	37¼	37¼
3	Louis L & E	2	1½	1½

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	Last
20	Ludlow Mfg Asso (10)	130	119¼	130

M

2	MacMarr Stores (1)	8½	8¼	8¼
1	Manhattan Dearborn	18½	18½	18½
2	Mass Johnson (3)	37½	37½	37½
1	Memphis Nat G (.70)	11¼	11¼	11¼
1	Mid Pac Pet A vtc	4½	3¾	4½
3	Mid St Pet B vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
3	Mid West St Util (1¾)	24¾	24	24¼
10	Mid West Util (8%f)	24¾	24¼	24¼
4	Mining Co Can	2	2	2
1	Mo Kans P L (10%f)	6¾	6¾	6¾
4	Mo Kans P L B vtc	½	½	½
3	Mountain Prod (1.50)	8½	8¼	8¼

N

10	Nat Investors	9¼	8¾	8¾
1	Nat Screen (2)	34	34	34
2	Nat Shirt T S A (1¾a)	16½	16	16½
4	Nat Un Rad	4¾	4¼	4¼
11	Newmont Min	56¼	55	56⅛
93	Niag Hud Pow	13¾	13¼	13¾
31	Niag Hud P A war	2¼	2¼	2¼
2	Niag Shares Mid	6¼	6¼	6¼
2	Niles Bem Pond	30½	30½	30½
3	Nipissing Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼
4	Noranda Mines	18¼	18	18⅛
63	No European Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
2	Northam Warren pf	38	38	38
2	Novadel Agene	80¼	80¼	80¼

O

15	Ohio Cop	⅝	⅝	⅝
2	Outboard Mot B	3¼	3⅛	3⅛

P

2	Pacific West Oil	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	Panden Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
7	Pantepec Oil	2	1¾	2
1	Paramount Cab	3⅞	3¾	3¾
7	Pennroad Corp	7¾	7¾	7¾
9	Pilot Radio A	9	8¾	9
1	Pitts Pl Glass (2)	41¾	41¾	41¾
1	Plymouth Oil (3)	18	18	18
2	Polymet Mfg	3¾	3½	3½
1	Pratt & Lam (4)	39½	39½	39½
29	Prince & Whitely	2	1¾	1¾
3	Prince & Whitley pf	24½	23¾	24½
3	Prod Roy	3	3	3
4	Prudential Invest	13¼	12	12¼
14	Pub Util Hold	7½	7½	7½
4	Pub Ut Hold xw	6¼	6¼	6¼

R

1	Reiter Foster	1½	1½	1½
2	Reynolds Invest	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	Rolls Royce Am pf	4	4	4
22	Rossia Intl	4¾	4¾	4¾

S

16	St Regis Paper (1)	16¾	16⅜	16¾
1	Salt-Creek Prod (3)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2	Saxet Co	8½	8½	8½
2	Schul Un Sc-$1 St	8¾	8¾	8¾
2	Segal Lock	3¾	3¾	3¾
4	Selected Indust	4¾	4¼	4½
3	Sel Ind full pd stpd	65½	65½	65½
21	Sentry Saf Control	3¾	3½	3¾
2	Shenandoah	8¾	8¼	8¼
8	Silica Gel etf	8¼	8¼	8¼
†10	Smith A O	180	180	180
28	South Cal Ed rts	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1	Southwest Gas Ut	4½	4¼	4¼
13	Stand Oil Ind	35¾	35¼	35¼
13	St Oil Ky	23¾	23¾	23¾
1	Starrett Corp	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Stein (Wallach)	7¾	7¾	7¾
2	Strauss Roth	2¾	2¾	2¾
40	Sunray Oil	4½	4½	4¾
1	Swift & Co	39½	39½	39½
4	Swift Int	39¼	39	39¼

T

1	Tampa El	58	58	58
3	Tech Hugh Gold	7½	7½	7½
1	Transcont Air Tr	4½	4½	4½
1	Trans Lux D Pic A	8¾	8¾	8¾
1	Tri Cont Corp war	4½	4¼	4½
1	Triplex Saf Glass	8½	8½	8½
1	Tri Utilities	28	28	28
2	Trunz Pork Stores	13¾	13	13
117	Tubize Chat B	11¼	4½	10

U

4	Ungerleider Fin	27	26¼	27
4	Union Nat Gas Can	14½	14	14
3	United Carr Fast	6¼	6¼	6¼
3	United Chemicals	10	10	10
2	Unit Chem pie pf	22	22	22
5	United Corp war	11	10¾	11
3	United Dry Dock	3	3	3
2	Unit El Serv rt	½	½	½
44	Unit Founders	8¾	8¾	8¾
131	United Gas	10¾	10½	10⅝
8	United Gas pf	93½	93	93½
51	Un Lt & Power A	30¼	29¾	30
2	Un Lt & Pow cv pf	101¾	101¼	101¾
2	U S & Int Sec pf	54¾	53½	54¾
4	U S Elec Pow	6	5¾	5¾
3	U S Foil B	7¼	7¼	7¼
2	United Stores vtc	3¼	3¼	3¼
8	United Verde	8¾	8¾	8¾
4	Univer Pictures	5	5	5
12	Utility Equities	8¾	7¾	8¼
83	Util Pow & Lt	14¼	13½	14
2	Util P & Lt B ctf	23½	23	23½
19	Utility & Indus	8¾	7¾	8¾
3	Utility & Ind pf	18¼	18¼	18½

V

5	Vacuum Oil	66¼	66	66¼
11	Venezuelan Pet	1¼	1	1
1	Vick Finance	6¾	6¾	6¾

W

1	Watson (JW) Co	1¾	1¾	1¾
8	West Air Express	18	18⅜	18
1	Wil-Low Cafet	3¾	3¾	3¾

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

2	Ala Pow 4½s'67	98½	98½	98½
4	Alumin Co 5s'52	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	Alumin Ltd 5s'48	99¾	99¼	99¼
3	Am Cmwlth Pow 6s'40	97½	97½	97½
4	Am G&E 5s 2028	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
19	Am Pw&Lt 6s 2016	106¾	106¾	106¾
12	Am Roll M 5s'48	99¾	99¾	99¾
13	Am Roll M 4½s'32	97¾	97¾	97¾
26	Appalach Gas 6s'43	98¾	98	98¼
30	Appalach Gas 6s'43 B	97½	97½	97½
30	Ark Pw&Light 5s'56	97¾	97¾	97¾
5	Ark Pow&Lt 5s'56 nw	97½	97	97½
1	Asso Elec 4½s'53	89¾	89¾	89¾
6	Asso G&E 5½s'38 in ct	71½	71	71
4	Asso G&E 5s'58	79¾	79¾	79¾
4	Asso G&E 5½s'77	82½	82½	82½
86	Asso G&E 5s'68	77	76½	76½
45	Asso G&E 4½s'49 C	67½	67½	67¾
3	Assoc Tel Ut 5½s'44 C	88¾	88¾	88¾
2	Bell Tel Can 5s'55 A	103½	103½	103½
1	Birmingh Gas 5s'59	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	Bost Cons Gas 5s'67	103	103	103
1	Can N Ry Sup 7s'38	108¾	108¾	108¾
24	Can N Ry 5½s'56	98¾	98½	98¾
2	Caro P & L 5s '56	102¾	102¾	102¾
4	Celery Trac 5s '38	100¾	100¾	100¾
20	Cent St El 5½s '54	72	71½	72
5	Cent P&L 5s '56	94½	94	94
2	Cent St P & L 5½s '53	72	71½	72
5	Cent P&L 5s '56	94½	94	94
2	Cent St P&L 5½s '53	81	81	81
6	Chic Dist El 4½s '23	100½	100½	100½
8	Chic Ry cod 5s '27	65½	65½	65½
78	Cities Ser 5s '50	80¼	80	80
5	Cities Ser Gas 5½s '42	80	80	80
3	Cities Ser Pw 5½s '52	83	83	83
13	Col G&E 5s '61	97½	97¾	97¾
7	Comwealth Ed 4½s'57 D	101¾	101¾	101¾
4	Comwith Ed 4½s 'C'56	101¼	101	101
3	Cons Gas Balt 5s'59	108½	108½	108½
2	Cons G Balt 5½s'52	107½	107½	107½
13	C Gas Balt 5s'39 A	98¾	98¾	98¾
12	C Gas Ut 6s A'43	79¾	77½	77½
13	Cont Gas & El 5s '58 A	83¾	83¾	83¾
1	Cont Oil 5½s '37	93½	93½	93½
1	Crucible Steel 5s '40	99½	99½	99½
1	Cudah

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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BOSTON—3-room apartment, unfurnished, attractive, spacious, overlooking Fenway; unemployment forces tenant to vacate. Apply 15 Audubon Rd., Suite 31, or Janitor.

BOSTON—Sublet 3-room apartment, newly decorated, airy, best exposure, Frigidaire, $61. 38 Clearway St. Kenmore 0482.

BRIGHTON (BOSTON), MASS.—Newly decorated 3-room apartment, lower floor; Colonial house near Commonwealth Ave.; fireplace, garage, garden; rent concession. Stadium 9338. S-19. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY, East 50's off Sutton Place — Sublet unfurnished, spacious three rooms and foyer, top floor new 16-story house, woodburning fireplace, refrigeration; tenant gone abroad; $100 monthly until October 1, full rent $133.34 following twelvemonth. Telephone Wadsworth 5-6761, evenings, Eldorado 5-7730.

NEW YORK CITY, West End Ave., 95th St.—Three large rooms, nicely furnished, including kitchen, dining alcove, electrolux; to October $140 per month. Call Lackawanna 4-3306.

N. Y. C., W. 72d (Riverside Drive)—Unfurnished apartment, 4 rooms, large bedrooms; southern exposure, extra lavatory. Virginia 7-6157 (evenings).

NEW YORK CITY—Poet going abroad will sublet artistic room and bath; reasonably. Telephone Medallion 3-9077.

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Ken. 0482

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ROOMS AND BOARD

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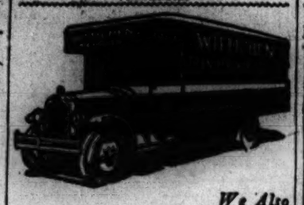

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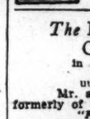

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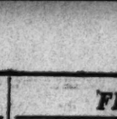

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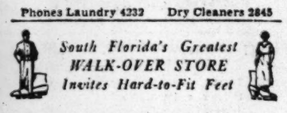
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FLORIDA

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(Continued)

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EMBROIDERIES.
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Modern Comforts. Running Water. Moderate Prices.

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One of Berlin's largest and finest
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FREIBURG I. BRSG.

Black Forest, Freiburg i/Brsg.
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View of Park
Good table; rooms with running hot and cold water and bath; garage. Telegrams: Posthotel Freiburgbrsg.

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Specialty: Better Class
Viennese and Parisian Ready-Made Clothes
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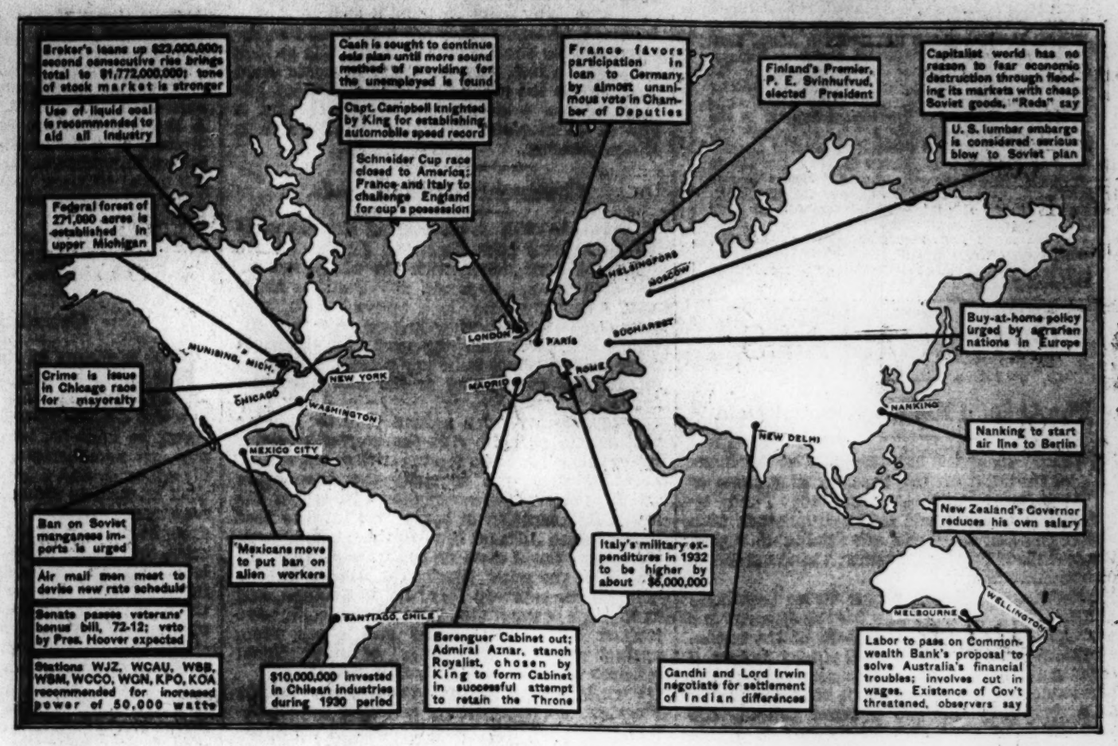
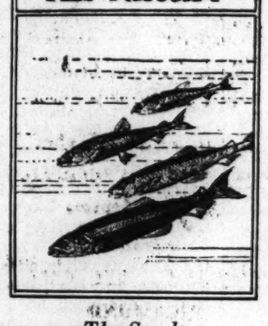
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Broker's loans up $23,000,000; second consecutive rise brings total to $1,772,000,000; tone of stock market is stronger
Cash is sought to continue dole plan until more sound method of providing for the unemployed is found
France favors participation in loan to Germany by almost unanimous vote in Chamber of Deputies
Finland's Premier, P. E. Svinhufvud, elected President
Capitalist world has no reason to fear economic destruction through flooding its markets with cheap Soviet goods, "Reds" say
Use of liquid coal is recommended to aid all industry
Capt. Campbell knighted by King for establishing automobile speed record
U. S. lumber embargo is considered serious blow to Soviet plan
Schneider Cup race closed to America; France and Italy to challenge England for cup's possession
Federal forest of 271,000 acres is established in upper Michigan
WELLINGTON
MOSCOW
LONDON
PARIS
BUCHAREST
ROME
MADRID
Buy-at-home policy urged by agrarian nations in Europe
Crime is issue in Chicago race for mayoralty
MUNISING, MICH.
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
NANKING
Nanking to start air line to Berlin
MEXICO CITY
NEW DELHI
Ban on Soviet manganese imports is urged
Mexicans move to put ban on alien workers
New Zealand's Governor reduces his own salary
Air mail men meet to devise new rate schedule
Italy's military expenditures in 1932 to be higher by about $6,000,000
Senate passes veterans' bonus bill, 72-12; veto by Pres. Hoover expected
SANTIAGO, CHILE
Stations WJZ, WCAU, WSB, WSM, WCCO, WON, KPO, KOA recommended for increased power of 50,000 watts
$10,000,000 invested in Chilean industries during 1930 period
Berenguer Cabinet out; Admiral Aznar, stanch Royalist, chosen by King to form Cabinet in successful attempt to retain the Throne
Gandhi and Lord Irwin negotiate for settlement of Indian differences
MELBOURNE
WELLINGTON
Labor to pass on Commonwealth Bank's proposal to solve Australia's financial troubles; involves cut in wages. Existence of Gov't threatened, observers say

All Nature



The Smelt

CONSIDERING the great difference in size between the salmon and smelt, one might not guess that they are related; but by noticing the long lower jaws and the back (dorsal) fins, the resemblance becomes apparent.

Also, like the salmon, the smelt generally seeks fresh water, where it may deposit its eggs in the gravelly beds of streams during the winter months. Great quantities of these small fish are taken at such times; they are usually frozen before being shipped to large markets. Those which are kept in their natural state are termed "green" and command a good price.

In the Pacific, north of Oregon, and in the Atlantic, from Cape Hatteras to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, smelts are found abundantly; and one species extends its wanderings to the arctic. All are esteemed highly as food fish, as the flesh is delicately flavored, although they give out an unpleasant cucumber-like odor. They feed chiefly on small shellfish, especially shrimp.

Smelts are seldom more than 10 inches in length, but being silvery-sided, with limpid blue-green backs, they are of singular beauty. In form they are slender, with a tail large in proportion, and decidedly forked.

A common species of the northern Pacific is called "candlefish" because of its extreme oiliness. When dried, with a wick through its body, it served as a candle for primitive people of the Northwest. When great schools of these fish start up the rivers to spawn they are as interesting as the "herring runs" of the East each spring. Swimming close together, they form great rafts that glimmer like rare jewels in the sun, as they pursue their way up stream. Sometimes they get away from the ocean altogether and become "landlocked" in fresh water, as they have in Lake Champlain.

The European sparling is another important species; and along the coast of California still another variety spawns in the open surf, while the pond smelt deposits its eggs in fresh water in Alaska and northern Japan.

A Word a Day

Salmagundi

This word is applied to an appetite-inspiring mixture of minced veal, chicken, or turkey, and anchovies or pickled herrings, and onions — all chopped together and served with lemon juice and olive oil.

Tradition has it that this dish was so called from Salmagondi, one of the ladies attached to the suite of the wife of Henri IV of France, who invented it; but etymologists believe the word is derived from a combination of the Italian *salame*, "salt meat," and *condito*, "seasoned, pickled."

Sal-ma-gun'-di is accented on the third syllable; sound first *a* as in account, second as in sofa, *u* as in up, *i* as in it.

"Aside from its specific use, 'salmagundi' is applied loosely to any miscellany, medley, or potpourri."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Brevities

Judge: Then there is the vaudeville actor who has had 30 weeks on Broadway—selling apples.

Humorist: It is said that domestic servants are becoming taller. Well, well; it only means that the china will have a longer distance to fall.

A Quotation for Today

THE greatest saint is not the man who does extraordinary things, but the man who does ordinary things extraordinarily well.—FRANCIS DE SALES.

The Mail Bag

Bucyrus, Ohio

Dear Editor:

Through the Mail Bag I have gained many friends, and last summer I had the pleasure of meeting one of my correspondents. Since then I have seen him many times. My brother also had the privilege of seeing one of his pen pals.

Also, through the Mail Bag I have formed a mail stamp club (stamp collecting being my hobby), which has members all over the United States, England and Switzerland. I have found that the running of a club of this type is like running a small business. Stamp collecting is very educational and helps one in studying geography, government and history. Through my experiences as a stamp collector I have discovered that the main factor in philately is not only the gathering and mounting of postage stamps but the technical part, such as dates of issue, perforations, cancellations and such.

Bucyrus is the county seat of Crawford County. The county was named for Colonel Crawford, who was one of George Washington's most faithful officers.

I am 14 years old and would enjoy hearing from boys of my age. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was old enough. I am striving to obtain pen friends in every country from which I have stamps and am hoping that this letter will help me do so.

Julian B.

Bremerton, Washington

Dear Editor:

While I have been familiar with the Monitor all my life, we did not become regular subscribers until last Christmas. It certainly is a very wonderful paper. I enjoy every bit of it, especially the Mail Bag.

We live on Puget Sound, and it is surely beautiful. We can often see Mt. Rainier across the bay, and it is indeed a wonderful sight.

I am 14 years old, and a sophomore in high school. I am studying Latin and French, and am much interested in athletics. I should like very much to correspond with girls anywhere, and I will answer all the letters I might receive.

We have a yellow cat whose name is Micky, and he sends best regards to Snubs.

With best wishes to you and all the Mail Baggers. Josephine Y.

West Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

West Hartford, a small suburb of Hartford with 25,000 residents, is well known for its beautiful rose gardens. During the two weeks in June, when most of the flowers are looking their prettiest, you can see cars from nearly every state in the Union.

I have found several delightful correspondents through the Mail Bag, but, as so many others have said, there is always room for more. I should love to receive letters from girls in Holland, because I am Dutch and would perhaps some day have a chance to visit them. (They need not be written in English as my father can help me to translate them.) I am also trying for a "corrie" from every state, so please, dear Mail Baggers, write to a 16-year-old girl who will answer every letter she receives. Betty U. E.

Gary, Indiana

Dear Editor:

My home is in Gary, a city noted for its steel mills and fine public schools.

Last fall while attending the American Legion Convention in Boston, Massachusetts, I had the pleasure of visiting the Mother Church. I wish that Christian Scientists all over the world could see it. I have always attended the Christian Science Sunday School since I was old enough.

My hobbies are collecting stamps and postcards. I am 15 years old and should like to correspond with girls in foreign countries about my age.

Ruth B.

Cheltenham, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I should like to correspond with a girl about my own age in France or Australia. I am 19 years of age, fond of birds and animals, and keen on cycling, needlework, and snapshot making.

Cheltenham is a rather fashionable town, and a big educational center in the West of England and is called sometimes the Garden Town of England.

I shall be very glad if I can gain pen-friends through the Mail Bag, which I think is a splendid idea.

With best wishes to you and all the Mailbaggers. Dora B.

Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Editor:

We live in Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky. Frankfort is built on both sides of the Kentucky River and the two divisions, which are called North and South Frankfort, are connected by a suspension bridge 700 feet long.

I enjoy the Mail Bag very much and would like to receive letters from any girl about my age (12). I will answer all the letters I receive.

Jean S.

The following would like to receive letters:

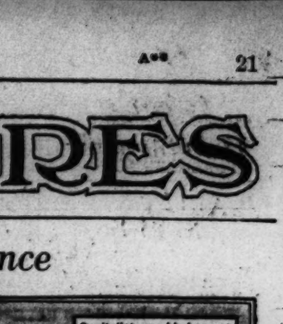
Girls

Florence L. (12), Torrington, Conn.
Mary Anne B. (12), Omaha, Neb.—Especially from Girl Scouts and Girl Guides.
Geneve L. (14), Hilliard, Ohio.
Margaret P. (15), Boulder, Colo.—Especially from California and foreign countries.
Anna V. (16), Parma, Ohio.
Fay B. (17), Oakland, Calif.

Boys

Henry V. (13), West Hartford, Conn.—Interested in stamps and coins.
Elmer C. (13), Rochester, N. Y.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Violets

London.

SALLY sits in front of her large, flat basket all day long, selling violets. Her weather-tanned features are very severe, but her heart must be purest gold.

One day, two ragged children stood timidly near, gazing at the round bunches of purple flowers.

"They're made o' paper, I tells yer."

"They ain't. They's made o' velvet like yer puts on 'ats," explained the elder.

Sally looked up. "Hey! Come 'ere. Now they ain't paper, an' they ain't made o' velvet either. They're made o' God's love for little children . . . an' He says as 'ow you can 'ave these."

She pressed a large bunch of scented violets into a pair of grubby hands. "Now then, be off," she commanded.

The children gazed at the flowers and then at the woman. "Not paper an' not velvet . . . but made o' God's love for us . . . now ain't that just great!" they whispered, almost reverently.

"Be off!" Sally repeated. And as they disappeared down the road, she brushed away a tear that rested on her cheek. "'Ere you are, lidy, fresh violets, tuppence a bunch, all fresh."

How many more blessings Sally has scattered that way, the writer cannot say; but one can rest happily assured that the "Father which seeth in secret" will reward her openly.

In Lighter Vein

Live and Let Live

Sign in a Kansas restaurant window: "Come in and Eat or We'll Both Starve."—*Boston Transcript.*

And Vice Versa

Mary had a little car
She drove in manner deft,
But every time she signaled right,
The little car turned left.
—*National Motorist.*

Uncalled For

"Henry is so original. He says things to me I have never heard before."

"What? Has he asked you to marry him?"—*Buen Humor.*

Doesn't Desire Vacancies

"Aren't we going to let Johnny take saxophone lessons?"

"Not while I own the adjoining houses."—*Pathfinder.*

Another Way of Putting It

"My parents never seem able to take care of their bills each month."

"Well," replied the other child, "they should stop buying on the insolvent plan."

Odds and Ends

Great Lakes

The Great Lakes define 3800 miles of the total boundary line of the United States.

Machine Age Note

Labor-saving machinery with three men does the work of 40 men in California rice fields, the state industrial department estimates.

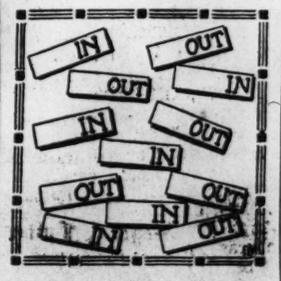
Farmers as Lawmakers

Fifty-three members of the next Montana Legislature are classed as farmers and ranchers, outnumbering other professions nearly two to one.

A Beet Record

A record of nearly 35 tons of beets to the acre was made by Garner Madsen of Lake View, Utah., in a contest among agricultural extension service students.

Ins and Outs Puzzle



The spaces are to be filled with words ending in "in" or "out." Definitions are as follows:

In—Part of face; to smile; to twirl; not thick; covers the body; part of leg.

Out—To search; to cry out; near by; a fish; to eject water; very fat.

All the "ins" are four-letter words. All the "outs" are five-letter words.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to A-A-A Puzzle:

Canada.
Panama.
Havana.
Banana.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
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EDITORIALS

The Dole, a Hidden National Debt

APPROVAL by the British House of Commons of the bill to enlarge the borrowing power of the Unemployment Insurance Fund by £20,000,000 can only add to the disquietude with which the British people are coming to regard the so-called "dole" in its relation to the stability of national finances.

This measure brings nearer to an inevitable decision the question of how far the Government shall go in making up the deficits of the unemployment fund. Indeed, the bill passed its second reading on the distinct understanding that the borrowing it permits was to be regarded purely as a temporary measure of relief pending the application of some sounder method of alleviating the distress caused by unprecedented unemployment.

This reluctance to let "dole" expenditures pile up has been increased by Philip Snowden's startling declaration that "drastic and disagreeable measures will have to be taken if budget equilibrium is to be maintained," and probably even more by a cold and unspectacular official statement made in the course of his duties by the Controller of Finance at the Treasury. His announcement that despite appearances the British budget is not really balancing has made a profound impression on responsible opinion.

If there is one thing before all others on which the British nation has specially prided itself it has been the soundness of its public finance. It was regarded as a solemn duty after the war to lose no time in balancing its budget by meeting current expenditure out of revenue; to fund its debts, and meet the charges on them year by year; and to provide out of revenue a sinking fund for the gradual extinction of debt.

Those are fixed traditional policies which have always governed British finance, and nothing causes greater uneasiness to the British public than a departure from them, with the threat to the national credit which would be involved.

But now an expert official of the Treasury comes solemnly before a Royal Commission with a carefully prepared memorandum, and explains that the borrowing of the Unemployment Insurance Fund constitutes a new debt for which no budgetary provision is made; it is "on a scale which in substance obliterates the effect of the sinking fund"; it involves loans "to relieve current state obligations at the expense of the future." And he concludes with the ominous words: "And that is the ordinary and well-recognized sign of an unbalanced budget."

The feeling approaching consternation which those words have caused is leading to a more insistent demand that the situation be firmly handled. It can no longer be supposed that this fund, which was supposed to be entirely self-supporting, but is now plunging into debt on Treasury security, can right itself automatically. Three years ago it was £24,000,000 in debt; today it is over £70,000,000 in debt; and it is increasing by a million a week.

It is declared that if the British nation is allowed to ignore this accumulating excess of expenditure over revenue on the unemployment fund, without meeting it either by contributions from industry or contributions by the taxpayer, it is living in a fool's paradise; it is imagining that it has met the problem of unemployment by insurance, when it is really adding to the national debt, and mortgaging the future.

The dark picture thus painted takes a less gloomy form when we remember that the present unprecedented scale of unemployment ought not to be regarded as permanent. But the fundamental remains unaffected if one accepts the hardly disputable actuarial calculation that the fund, as at present constituted, can never work out its own indebtedness. That being so, the British nation is aroused to the fact that a new and pressing obligation is thrust on the Government and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which, in spite of the burdens of these difficult times, must be dealt with by methods of orthodox finance.

Dressing Up the Mail Box

NOW that such an authority as J. Horace McFarland, chairman of the State Art Commission of Pennsylvania, has seen fit, in an address before the Municipal Art Society of New York, to appeal for an artistic improvement in rural mail boxes, those who have long been dissatisfied with the ugliness of ill-kept letter boxes along the roadside may feel encouraged to continue the improvement they have begun.

The appearance of many tree-shaded roads is marred by an unsorted display of all sorts and sizes of boxes—some wooden, others galvanized—stuck on unsteady, slanting posts, all looking as though nobody cared.

Postal regulations require all new boxes to be of uniform size and shape, but there is no requirement as to color. Many boxes now are equipped with small metal flags that may be set up to indicate that a letter is within, these little flags having superseded unsightly red rags that formerly were used as signals. This is some improvement.

Further improvement can be made by straightening up, lining up and painting the posts, or still better by setting up a sturdy level wooden rail on posts—all painted—and aligning the boxes on this rail at convenient height to take the place of the old irregular cluster.

In various localities there appears to be a trend in favor of making the boxes blend with their environment by painting them a medium green. After this treatment they are just as readily distinguished by those whose business it is to look for them. In fact, they are easier to locate when snow covers the ground. If a neighborhood adheres to one color scheme, the boxes offer a hint of harmonious community work which is always pleasing.

Continents of the Winds

EXPLORATION is discovering the diamonds in its own back yard. For centuries brave ships have ridden with the winds, seeking new continents, new lands. Yet dauntless mariners, journeying afar, long overlooked the empires close at hand. They had no idea that the winds themselves, sweeping down from the frigid polar wastes, would some day present a field for research as challenging as the last terrestrial frontier.

Today, twenty-seven nations plan coöperative ventures to grapple with the secrets of polar meteorology, to record the vagaries of the earth's magnetic field, and to study the phenomena which affect radio transmission throughout the world. Reoccupation of Little America, the base used by Rear Admiral Byrd for his antarctic explorations, would carry on the research near the bottom of the world. Stations in Alaska, Greenland, off the southern tip of South America, and at the edge of the Indian Ocean would coördinate records for twelve months and check them against the "first polar year" of international research at the ends of the earth in 1882.

Participation of the United States, approved by President Hoover, calls for a $30,000 appropriation, which has been recommended by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. It is a small sum, yet more than fifteen times the cost of Columbus's voyage to America. What fruits does this year of coördinated study promise? The best answer lies in the fact that it required fifteen years to correlate and calibrate the data collected independently by the Mawson antarctic expedition of 1911-14. And natural scientists labored for nearly twenty years to interpret fully the information collected by Amundsen in his two years of study near the north magnetic pole.

New continents, new lands? There are many ways of discovering them. If the "second polar year" serves only to increase men's knowledge to the point where more accurate weather forecasts can be available for the world's farmers, it will have added as much as if a flag had been planted upon a hitherto uncharted shore.

Laws Out of Date and In

A THOROUGH cleaning out of the New York State Penal Code by eliminating almost 100 of its 977 sections on the ground that they are "obsolete, nullified or unenforceable, foolish, or no longer in accord with progressive thought," is proposed in a report by the City Club of New York. It comes somewhat as a shock to be told that moral concepts upon which many of these sections were based could become obsolete, or that legislators ever could be foolish. But notwithstanding that the report is in frivolous vein and adopts an attitude which recommends lawbreaking at times, there is much which is worthy of consideration behind the effort to revise the Penal Code.

In the first place, the report shows that there are some laws upon the statute books compliance with which would mean the violation of other laws. It is to avoid the dilemma thus produced that the revision of the code is urged. The example of the State of New Jersey also is cited, where in recent years 1248 outmoded laws have been stricken from the statute books, and a report this year from the New Jersey Commission on the Revision and Consolidation of the Public Statutes advocates the repeal of 715 more.

The provisions of the Penal Code speak for themselves. It is still a felony, for instance, to return an escaped slave to its owner in another state, or to race a horse within a mile of a courthouse. Thus the tables of the law are cluttered with regulations that no one thinks of, because they no longer bear upon acts that are vital to individual or collective welfare.

But in the same spirit of progress that leads one to discard that which is worn out and worthless, it is important that those laws upon the statute books that do vitally affect present-day welfare be more actively enforced. The State of New York might well be aroused by the City Club to this present duty with enthusiasm equal to that with which it derides the laws that served a previous age and generation.

Understanding—the Americas' Need

IN AT least two respects the recent Institute of Inter-American Affairs at the University of Florida, Gainesville, delved beneath the crust of commonly accepted opinions as to relations of the twenty-one American republics. From this penetration into the causes of outward events came fresh views that cannot be too widely discussed. Their adoption by any considerable proportion of the peoples involved would at once be felt in the political, social and economic fields.

Much has been done to further inter-American accord since Simon Bolivar called the Congress of Panama in 1826. A whole movement known as Pan-Americanism has steadily developed. The Pan-American Union at Washington fills an important place in international relations of the American continents. It has extended its activities to include social, cultural and economic subjects, as well as political.

In the opinion of those qualified to judge inter-American affairs, the time has come when emphasis should shift more emphatically to the social and cultural aspects of those affairs. In taking this stand, the institute in Florida had the hearty support of leaders in the United States and many other American nations.

First, then, the institute intends to start tearing down the back fences of ignorance which it believes are the chief obstruction to understanding among the Americas. Newspapers, periodicals, radio, schools, sports and similar contacts are to be called into play. It is believed that when residents of the United States learn to know the peoples to the south of them as cultured, refined and likable, they will no longer misjudge them because of political disturbances. Revolts in Hispanic America often spring from conflict of deep-seated racial traits with ideas fostered by Anglo-Saxons. Under the circumstances, cultural rapprochement should promote understanding of political differences.

Second among the institute's contributions is its insistence upon interpretation of the American nations to each other. Latin America is not a unit. It is a constellation of widely diverse nations. Writers of news articles, college lecturers and others, bringing word from one nation to another, are urged to know thoroughly the people about whom they speak, and to interpret them understandingly.

Pursuance of these aims should steadily improve the sentiments of all the western peoples toward one another.

Grandpa Hoover

THE President of the United States must of necessity be a many-sided man. For he is not only the Chief Executive of the nation, but also Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy; he must be, too, a financier and a diplomat, an administrator and a chief magistrate, a statesman and a business man. He must deal with matters as remotely connected as big business and the care of needy children or the drought sufferers of the nation; with forests, fisheries, mines and farms; with the intricate problems of labor, economics and education. He must interpret and express the aspirations of more than 120,000,000 Americans and follow the developments in foreign chancelleries.

And in addition to all that—in fact, above all else—he must be a human being!

If "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," it would seem that a President of the United States must almost overwhelmingly desire to step out of his official rôle at intervals and become the man, the citizen, the friend, husband, father, and grandfather, instead of the President.

The public gets fewer glimpses of the *man* than of the *President* in the White House. But the *human* Hoover is revealed in a dispatch from Washington which deals, not with Congress, or international relations, or prohibition, but with an "invasion" of the historic East Room by the Hoover grandchildren on scooters. It has been known that the President's grandchildren, Peggy Ann and Herbert 3d, skip merrily beside the President when they accompany him to his office in the mornings, each holding tightly to a hand.

They seem as happy as in their less formal California home. If weighty problems engross their grandfather, Peggy Ann and Herbert 3d do not know it. They chatter away on all kinds of subjects, and the President listens with a smile. Now comes word that they not only ride their toy wagons unconcernedly around the White House yard, but scoot in them across the floor of the East Room.

The nation shares with Grandpa Hoover his pleasure in the play and pranks of his grandchildren. It strengthens the kinship between the average citizen and their Chief Executive, and brings the White House and the other homes of the land closer together.

Congratulations, Canada!

ONLY three minutes of radio advertising an hour! That is the Canadian radiocasters' answer to the movement to have the Government take over broadcasting. Every single station in Canada has just subscribed to a policy of voluntarily limiting advertising talk to 5 per cent of a program's time. In connection with Sunday programs a sponsor may have only his name, address and the nature of his business mentioned, no sales talks being allowed.

This is a splendid example of self-discipline on the part of the Canadian stations. Few listeners will object to 5 per cent of a program being devoted to advertising.

Congratulations to the Canadian broadcasters on their wise decision and coöperation, and to the Canadian people that they are now to enjoy radiocasting without the intrusion of excessive commercialism? American broadcasters, please copy!

Thankful for Small Jobs

THE manager of a mimeographing establishment, accustomed to turning out pretentious orders in thousand lots when the bark of business sailed serenely before the wind, recently sent a letter to her patrons urging them to send any orders needing prompt execution, no matter how small or even insignificant they might be.

"In the past," she said, "we have been glad to receive and finish very sizable orders, but we wish to remind you that we shall be pleased to accept any small commission from you, and to do the job with our customary care and dispatch."

This is the spirit of good workmanship which overleaps the barriers of apparent business inertia, a spirit which thrives mightily despite the size of the order or the financial profit accruing to the firm. "Thankful for small jobs" should be emblazoned on the walls of many an industry, and made an article in the creed of many a merchant accustomed to large gross receipts.

To refuse to close up the shop and yield supinely to discouragement when there is something waiting to be done—even though the job may not reach heroic proportions—is to keep faith strong and countenance bright. After all, the measure of the competent workman is not his capacity to pile his counters high with expensive goods, but the thoroughness and satisfaction with which he does the smaller task, even though that may be only the mimeographing of a single sheet of a circular letter sent to a prospective customer.

Editorial Notes

Cities and commercial interests in the United States which own 1113 airports, valued at $115,068,500, consider this amount an investment instead of a "flier in the market."

Seven million dollars will be spent by a refrigerator manufacturing concern this year for advertising, a means by which more than one kind of frozen assets can be thawed.

To some householders spring is just so many tons away!

Unkie Puts a Saddle on Light

MOUNT Wilson Observatory gleamed afar on the sheer ridge of the Sierra Madre Mountains—its sun tower a finger of white above blue green. Unkie Danforth sat on his hilltop eighteen miles to the southwest and watched clouds piling up behind the range. They moved before winds from the desert beyond. A crystal light blazed near the crest and was gone. Unkie knew that an automobile had rounded a switchback in the mountain road, with its windshield glaring in the early sun.

"Dr. Einstein," thought Unkie, and went on whittling a twisted stick.

Whittling to Unkie was almost a fine art. It was an end in itself, besides giving him something to do with his hands while his thoughts roamed far afield. As a boy among the hills of Connecticut he had whittled boats to launch on the lakes near Ridgefield, and an endless variety of wooden contrivances. Now one of the knives he had carefully preserved from those days was the constant sharer of his ruminations, along with Gyp, his energetic pup, who at the moment lay quietly at his side, as though sensing the depth of his master's reverie.

Unkie was carving a spray of live-oak leaves around the twisted stick. His thoughts meanwhile wandered across the valley, up the well-worn Mt. Wilson trail, and into the spacious domed house of the great telescope. He fancied it was night. As he watched, a door opened somewhere below the telescope room. Footsteps grew louder on stairs of steel. The visitor from Berlin came into the room. His tread echoed faintly, metallically, from the lofty curved ceiling. Others came, his hosts. Together, they set about the business of searching more deeply into the secrets of the skies. The ponderous dome moved with silent accuracy. A rectangular slit opened to the stars. Poised lightly, like some giant's pencil, the telescope swung into position. It peered into interstellar space.

* * *

Now Unkie became one of the group around the instrument. He was an astronomer, and looked out through the powerful lenses. In fancy he went where he was looking, with the visitor from Berlin at his side. They sped outward with the velocity of light. The earth shrank behind them as they came into the company of suns upon suns, bewildering in their number and variety. Unkie's companion drank in the scene, eyes alert, face glowing. On they went, far beyond the wildest range dreamed of by rocketship inventors.

The sun dwindled to a star, glimmering feebly among its more mighty brothers in the Milky Way. Gradually the Milky Way itself began to gather more tightly together and to emerge in spiral form, like two crystal plates held face to face and spinning with wisps of vapor coming from between them. Unkie had seen it all in books. Now he imagined himself out there in space, far beyond the galaxy in which the earth is a speck.

The earth—Unkie was startled at the thought. He found himself recalling the hilltop from which he could look across at the Sierra Madre. His hill had seemed high and the mountains towered above it. Where were they now? Rolling somewhere behind him out of view, scratches on the surface of a small planet of a tiny sun. Unkie fancied himself trying to retrace the way he had come. His companion was at peace, rapt in studies.

Unkie took courage. He looked about more freely and began to tie up what he was seeing with observations he had made in those far-off days on earth.

"Size is queer," he soliloquized. "What seemed big or important on earth is small out here. And distance is only a kind of size."

Unkie watched his companion, who appeared to be at home. He did not seem to be of Berlin, nor even of the earth, but of the spaces to which the telescope had transported him. Unkie thought of the 7000 world-miles between the guest's Berlin home and Mt. Wilson. Then he visualized Dr. Einstein at the great telescope and an assistant at a similar one near Berlin. They had radiophones and talked of what they were seeing. Looking at common objects and provided with direct means of communication, they were together in thought, despite the 7000 miles geography put between them.

"That 7000 miles," thought Unkie, "is like the base of a triangle, with a telescope at each end. The lines of vision of the telescopes are the sides, meeting at a point millions of miles out in the skies. They meet so far from the earth that the base of the triangle is shrunk by comparison to almost nothing. Dr. Einstein and his helper are like people in the same house looking out of windows in rooms that are side by side.

* * *

"Take that time Temmie and I went back to visit in Connecticut. It seemed a right smart trip from California. Took five days by train. Then one night out by the lake we watched the Big Dipper and the North Star. They looked about as they do from California. We thought how our friends out there could see them, too. Now when they do, aren't we looking at and thinking about the same things? Yes, and that's the way people have companionship.

"I 'low that folks have to have some common knowledge, or they would be far apart in thought, and that's the most important thing anyway. You can't bring people together in any real sense by putting them in the same room, or anything like that. Take a New York subway. People jammed in, but they are only together when they have some common ideal that unites them.

"The world is just a big room. Folks gather around in the corners and look most of the time at things near them. Some of them like similar things, so they form clubs and the like. Some of these groups take in only a town or a few blocks. Others reach out to the wide world and seek to bring everyone into a better understanding of each other.

"World peace, for instance. War does no one any good. All the people that want peace put aside local selfishness, or prejudices, or animosities, or greed, and do all they can to solve problems in peace. And as they seek a common goal far above petty strifes they come close together, whatever their country. Maybe more would do this if they could come out here and see how foolish it is to fight over possessing slices of that tiny earth. Why, I can't even see it from here."

* *

Unkie found himself and his companion speeding again toward earth. The Milky Way grew from the size of a saucer to a plate. As they reached its outermost stars, they saw it no more as a spiral galaxy, but as a luminous cloud into which they entered. At length the sun came into view, a glimmering pin-point of light. Unkie wondered which planets were which, as they appeared. Maybe that one to the right was the newly-found Pluto. That ringed one must be Saturn. He looked inquiringly at his companion, who set him straight. That bright gold one was Jupiter. The small ones just appearing included the earth. It appeared to grow larger as they approached, until even the sun shrank by comparison. Unkie saw an outline like a schoolroom globe. North America came into sight, etched against the seas.

Unkie and his companion stood again inside the domed structure on Mt. Wilson. The step of the visitor from Berlin echoed again, faintly, metallically, from the curved ceiling. His tread grew fainter on the stairs. A door opened, and closed. The great telescope crouched in silence.

* * *

A mocking bird recalled Unkie from his reverie with a flood of liquid notes. It was still morning on the hilltop, and the finger of white pointed aloft above the pine-clad slopes of the Sierra Madre. Unkie patted his knife as he put it in his blue jeans, while Gyp leaped to his shoulder in joy that the long vigil was over.

"We went far afield that time," Unkie said. "Who would have thought Dr. Einstein's coming to California would give me such thoughts? I don't understand relativity, but I'm glad he came." R. H. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

A Tribute to Mendelssohn

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have greatly appreciated the "One Minute Biographies" in The Christian Science Monitor, and gladly availed myself of the opportunity afforded of getting the essential biographical facts of those whom Longfellow had in mind when he wrote:

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime.

It was therefore with a particularly poignant pang of regret that I read the rather depreciatory "one-minute" biography of Mendelssohn in the January 27 edition of the Monitor, and, at the risk of drawing the same out several minutes, may I ask for space to make a few comments.

When I read that "the compositions of Mendelssohn . . . have not held their ground," and that "many persons now feel them to be sentimental, shallow and sometimes insincere," there at once leaped into my thought a sentence which he [Mendelssohn] wrote: "I should consider it almost wicked to compose something with which I am not deeply imbued. It is as if I were telling an untruth." This, surely, is not the utterance of an insincere man. While meditating, even ruminating, on the subject, I came across an article written more than twenty years ago in which occurred the following:

The exaggerated esteem in which Mendelssohn is held by the man in the street has had the inevitable effect of making most modern musicians rank him a little lower than he deserves. All of us who have had occasion to write about him have been guilty of this in our time. Our excuse is that we were really peppering away not so much at Mendelssohn as at Mendelssohnism. Symbolic murder of this kind has to be committed occasionally in art criticism.

When I read that paragraph it seemed to reveal to me, as by a flash, that this was but another illustration of that strange perversity which George Washington once characterized as "the effect on minds of peculiar structure," and which, in certain types of art criticism, manifests itself in combining excessive devotion to exclusive, yet abstract, artistic standards with a blighting contempt for the simple and sincere melodies so much loved by "the man in the street." Such belittling is, to say the least, unfortunate, for, as D. E. S. Lorenz has pointed out, the melodies which spring up among, or are spontaneously adopted by, the people possess a vitality totally lacking the more studied and ornate forms of musical composition.

The hidden purpose behind such criticism (albeit unwittingly so) is to depict the simple, singable and appealing melodies so much loved by the people, and the so-called "popular" music having unworthy associations as being on exactly the same level. A greater wrong could scarcely be done humanity than to inculcate such a view, for the logical effect would be to choke the channels of song to which the people naturally and instinctively turn to voice their religion, patriotism, etc., especially when we recall that music is the native language of sentiment and emotion.

In ancient times such art criticism found expression in the motto of the Greeks, "Art for art's sake." How much better Socrates put it than did his fellow countrymen when he advocated art for heart's sake, for the purpose of helping people to be good and to make them happy. In his "Practical Church Music" (page 361), Dr. Lorenz puts the matter in a nutshell when he says, "After all, intellectual and artistic pride are only forms of worldly pride, and that has always been recognized as a foe to spirituality."

The above indicated criticism of Mendelssohn also gave the opinion that "'Elijah' is bound to disappear in time . . . (and) we shall be left ultimately with little else but the two chief symphonies and some four or five of the overtures"; but, although more than two decades have elapsed since the foregoing was written, we find "Elijah" going stronger than ever.

Despite dire predictions to the contrary, it may safely be said that, while the need for it remains to voice the wordless prayers and aspirations of humanity, Mendelssohn's music, ranging all the way from his "Song Without Words" to his sublime oratorio numbers, "If With All Your Hearts Ye Truly Seek Me," "O Rest in the Lord," "Cast Thy Burden Upon the Lord," "Hear Ye, Israel," will continue to minister to all classes and conditions of thought, which, in point of years, will be through all time.

How refreshing it was to find, separate from, to be sure, but nevertheless close to, the critical article in question, a little gem in verse by another writer, as if in unconscious answer to the very article that criticized Mendelssohn:

ON A BUST OF MENDELSSOHN
By WILLIAM H. HAYNE

His high-arched brow and eyelids seem
Brushed by the wings of some celestial dream—
A bird of passage whose melodious breath
Dispersed in music the wan mist of death.

Boston, Mass. CLAUDE E. SAUNIER.

In Gratitude to Educators

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In these days of self-advertisement, when men are persuaded to believe what some demagogue, often for political reasons, would have them believe, it is refreshing to turn to one department of public service which quietly, yet conscientiously and efficiently, carries on its work in our midst. I refer to the great far-reaching and public service rendered to the state by our public elementary schools.

I cannot help wondering if we should not make it our business as citizens to become acquainted first-hand with what is really being done for the children of our public elementary schools. Others like myself might receive a shock of surprise were they to pay a visit (by invitation, of course) to one of our local elementary schools, either in the town or in the country.

In company with several friends, interested like myself in children and in the art of education, I was privileged to see something of the work of a typical English elementary school. We received a most entertaining and profitable time. Of course, we went eager to learn all that we could, and the lessons proved as numerous and varied as they were generous and profitable. What struck us was the spirit of stimulating, happy and yet law-abiding activity which seemed to permeate the whole school, from the head down to the youngest child. The writing and arithmetic books of children of seven were, in several instances, models of neatness and accuracy. Those same children fearlessly mastered quite long and difficult words which we have seen much older pupils hesitate to pronounce. The relief models of maps executed by pupils in the geography lesson, the manual, paper, cardboard, basket and woodwork revealed an accuracy and keenness that was as remarkable as it was critical, artistic, practical.

All this spoke volumes to us of the loving patience and resourcefulness of those from whom the children received their training. These modest servants of the state need no advertisement nor tribute of mine, nor would they wish it.

May we not, however, gratefully recognize the unselfish work that is being carried on in our midst, and be thankful that so long as the future of the great mass of England's citizens is in such good hands we need have little fear for the welfare, character and efficiency of future generations of Englishmen. HAROLD BOARDMAN.

St. Neots, Hunts., Eng.